

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL J. BRADBURY

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues Daniel J. Bradbury, named Librarian of the Year for 1991 by Library Journal. National recognition was awarded to Dan Bradbury in the professional magazine's January 1992 issue.

These are times of tough challenges for our Nation's libraries, particularly our public libraries. It is vitally important to recognize the men and women in the field who show strong leadership and commitment to community service in their efforts to ensure that library resources are available to all in our communities.

Dan Bradbury has been identified as one who exhibited those leadership qualities necessary to keep our Nation's libraries both responsive and available to meet the changing needs of those who use our public libraries. The following article from Library Journal details Dan's successful efforts to revitalize the Kansas City Public Library which brought him to the Nation's attention.

[From Library Journal, January 1992]

DANIEL J. BRADBURY: LJ LIBRARIAN OF THE YEAR 1991

(By Judy Quinn)

If you ask Dan Bradbury how he resuscitated the foundering Kansas City Public Library (KCPL) (Mo.) during the 1980s, he tells you it was due to "luck and good timing." But colleagues and community members will tell you the real story: it was Bradbury's own brand of CPR—steady-handed and far-sighted management—that got this 127-year-old system in the Heart of America pumping again.

KCPL's recovery has been remarkable. Inheriting in 1983 a library crippled by two decades' worth of suburban exodus, failed tax levies, and thus reduced staff and operating hours, Bradbury quickly established a strategic plan, secured a short-term levy increase in 1984, and successfully won a major (86 percent) levy increase in 1986. Four new full-service branches have been set up, circulation dramatically increased (about 250 percent), and materials budgets doubled (from ten to 20 percent). To top it all off, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) last month recognized KCPL's achievements by awarding it a \$237,500 challenge grant, the only one given to a public library in 1991, to help build a \$2 million back endowment.

"Such a satisfying and complete turnaround would not have taken place without him," asserts John Hammond, executive director of the Canton, New York-based North Country Reference and Research Resources Council and a former KCPL colleague who nominated Bradbury as LJ's Librarian of the Year. "He works at this most of his time, brings just the right balance of innovation

and tradition, assumes risks without complaining, and promotes change with continual professionalism and good cheer. He was and continues to be the prime mover for every change cited in this nomination."

While modest, Bradbury is not an unassuming librarian who downplays the value of his work. Not afraid to be controversial or political, Bradbury will take the spotlight. He has tackled areas that would intimidate more timorous library directors, and he doesn't give up after one try. He's fought to extricate his system from school district rule, won the issue in 1988, and established a separate, more fiscally secure library district with an appointed board. He has made the decision, unpopular to some, to sell much of the library's rare book collection to raise money for more accessible materials. Aware that KCPL faces historically little state aid and a finite and in fact diminishing tax base—it's bounded by the Mid-Continent suburban library system on one side and the Kansas City, Kansas library system (where wife Jobeth works) on the other—Bradbury is building a \$2 million endowment now to supplement funds in the future. He's even contemplating—purists beware!—a fee-based research service for local businesses for the new main library he's hoping to build by the year 2000.

Bradbury's faced many of the same economic battles now looming for other library systems, and he's done his best to beat them. For nominator Hammond, that's Bradbury's key credential for this LJ award. "At a time when the national library community shares a concern about the future of our big city libraries," notes Hammond, "the resurrection of the Kansas City Public Library is a hopeful model for what can be accomplished—even during hard economic times—by excellent professional administration and by citizens, staff, leaders, Friends, and others who value what libraries are and what they represent to a community."

"POOR KANSAS CITY LIBRARY"

Bradbury winces when he recalls taking over the KCPL directorship in 1983. "We had a lot of severe problems; it was pretty bleak," he admits. In addition or perhaps because of financial problems, general malaise was rampant. "The characteristic attitude, both internally and externally through the community, was what I called the 'poor Kansas City Library' syndrome. The staff had seen people leave, and when someone left, the job was eliminated. People in the community perceived that we were barely holding our own and, at worst, in a slight decline."

It also didn't help that KCPL had previously been approaching its problems in a negative fashion. "Back in the late 1970s, the library, which used to offer service to anyone in the central KC area, decided that it would impose a user fee on anyone not from the district," Bradbury recalls. "It was projected that user fees would raise half a million in projected revenue, but it was a dismal failure and probably purchased instead about \$500,000 of bad will in the community."

Bradbury eliminated these fees when he took office. "While library jurisdiction may be meaningful for those who work in librar-

ies," he observes, "average people just want to use the library closest to them, and they don't much care where the taxes are from or how it's funded."

Levies, while seemingly impossible to raise in this disheartened city, were Bradbury's goal. "It's never a good time to raise taxes," Bradbury says ruefully, but armed with his strategic plan, he quickly won a stopgap property tax levy increase and set about to prove the need for a significant levy increase in the near future. He first put a proposal, to almost double current levies, on the April 1986 ballot, but it failed. "It's always easy to analyze elections in retrospect," Bradbury says, "but what we did wrong in the April election was that we were in the process of developing plans for new libraries and focusing on areas to which we had not provided service in the past. In essence we said, 'Vote for this issue and this is what we'll do for you.' We paid lesser attention to our areas of traditional support, thinking that if this segment could come to understand that they already had libraries, and what we were doing was to further tax them to give someone else libraries."

It was a wrong assumption, but Bradbury, undaunted, changed tactics and tried again. He helped form the Alliance for Better Libraries, a lobbying caucus drawn in part from the Friends group he established (the first-ever for KCPL) and other community members. With this support, the levy issue passed in the next election in November 1986.

IT'S CRUEL TO BE WITH THE SCHOOLS

Now armed with an increased money flow to revitalize the system, Bradbury had one final stumbling block: the library system was considered under the jurisdiction of the school library district. Seven of KCPL's 14 branches resided in area schools, some very small and many not even staffed by professional librarians. For Bradbury, these libraries "were neither fish nor fowl. They weren't school libraries because they didn't match collections to curriculum. And they weren't very good public libraries because our dwindling resources had spread us too thin." The library was also supervised by an election Board of Education that was "poorly perceived by the public," claims Bradbury. "We thought if we can put some distance between us, we would have greater effect in reaching the community."

Here, some of Bradbury's fabled "good timing" clicked. As Bradbury came to KCPL, the Kansas City school system was in the midst of a desegregation suit in which one of the points of contention was poor library service. Because of the bad press of the suit, Bradbury's wish to separate seemed appropriate and began to draw public support.

Even the school officials didn't seem to hold Bradbury much ill will: when a school district supervisor was fired in 1985, Bradbury was asked to serve in that capacity, as well as continue as the library director, during a nine-month interim. It's a compliment to his managerial abilities that Bradbury has received before: in his previous job as director of the Janesville Public Library, Wisconsin, city officials expanded his role to be director of all leisure services—parks and recreation as well as libraries.

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

"Although after giving me a chance to administer the district, [Kansas City school officials] then went ahead and went along with the separation plan!" Bradbury jokes. "Maybe they wanted to get rid of me!"

The ballot issue to set up a library district separate from the school district was passed in 1988. School libraries were eventually mandated, and Bradbury says that public and school libraries are more cooperative now than previously because professionals are in place in all library outlets, and school and library missions are more clearly delineated.

BETTER CUSTODY AFTER DIVORCE

Not clearly delineated was how to divvy up library and school assets after the break. "The Gordian knot of the whole thing was that there was joint ownership of all facilities of all property," Bradbury says. "It was like a divorce; often the property settlement is the most contentious part."

KCPL's main library, for example, resides in the first seven floors of a downtown building whose six additional floors house school administration offices. Bradbury and school officials finally settled on the library paying a \$1 per square foot for its space, a compromise of Bradbury's bid for zero cost and the school board's initial request of \$10 per square foot.

A boost to Bradbury's new mission for KCPL was the school district giving him a piece of property that turned into the Plaza Branch, one of four new branches constructed from 1987 to 1989. Second only in size to the 142,000 square foot Main Library, the 28,000 square foot Plaza Branch has state-of-the-art equipment, including an online catalog as well as a full range of materials, AV as well as book collections.

But perhaps the branch most symbolic of the KCPL revival is the Lucile H. Bluford branch, named for a local black leader and situated in the inner city. Bradbury helped spur downtown revitalization with the opening of this branch, and he followed through on his levy campaign promise to open downtown library facilities in the evenings and on Sunday, hours off the KCPL schedule since the 1960s. Bradbury issued "Downtown Dollars" around the city and told patrons they could "redeem" the printed "library tender" (entitling holders to video rentals or overdue fees and other services) only during the new hours. Intrigued by the promotion, the public used the library during these hours, which have been maintained ever since.

The Bluford branch is also the scene of some special programming: a reading club for inner city youth conducted by Kansas City Chiefs linebacker Derrick Thomas. Working under the auspices of his appropriately named Third and Long Foundation, Thomas and other Chiefs meet on Saturday afternoons during football season with a group of 58 children and give them some help in reading and, perhaps more important, offer positive role models. "As a youth, Thomas got some options pointed out to him that turned his life around, and he wanted to give back somehow," says Bradbury. "We're just lucky he chose the library as an outlet." So are Kansas City's disadvantaged youth, and the American Library Association recognized the importance of this KCPL program by awarding Thomas a "Library Hero" award at its 1991 annual conference.

PITCHING FOR FUNDS

While Bradbury calls the Derrick Thomas program another "lucky occurrence," the KCPL director definitely courted other celebrities to improve his library system. He

and his fundraising committee made the shrewd move of attaching the name of Kansas City Royals owner Ewing Kauffman to the endowment fund. Contributing to the fund means honoring this esteemed local businessman at the same time, and books purchased by the Ewing Kauffman fund will have a special bookplate in them. Kauffman also provides Bradbury with a touching prolibrary anecdote: when Kauffman was sick with rheumatic fever as a child, his mother came to the library every day to get books to read to him. "It was a significant event in his life," says Bradbury.

The fund attracted significant contributions, raising about \$1.2 million from such Kansas City corporate donors as H&R Block Chair Henry W. Bloch and Hallmark Cards Chair Donald J. Hall. The Friends group kicked in a healthy \$10,000, raised through book sales and revenues from KCPL's volunteer-run Dewey Co. gift shops, housed in the Main and Plaza branch facilities.

Even the staff contributed its share. "That was a real test," Bradbury admits. "I quite honestly am not familiar with libraries that have used this sort of approach." Bradbury formed a staff committee of "true believers," whose members performed an Oliver Twist-inspired skit ("Please, sir, I want some more") at every branch. After the performance, the committee left pledge cards and promised anonymity to donors. Over \$30,000 was raised, and Bradbury figures that with 200 people working in the KCPL system, this means staff contributed an average \$150 of their own cash for the cause.

In his fundraising pitches, Bradbury always brought up the NEH grant as a work in progress. Like his initial levy issue, his first try at the NEH grant failed. He applied in April 1990 and was told the bad news in November 1990. "The judges said the application was strong but the fundraising activity was not sufficiently advanced yet," says Bradbury. "When we submitted this year we had in essence all the match in hand. We figured they would have to come up with a different excuse this time!" NEH didn't, and KCPL, with the grant and the growing endowment, will soon have an extra \$2 million to build its collection.

RIDDING OF RARE BOOKS

At the same time, Bradbury is trying to tear down another collection: KCPL's rare books booty, whose sale Bradbury believes could bring in some \$300,000 to feed into the endowment fund. While Bradbury got approval from his board on this matter, the rare book sale has raised the ire of some, including Dr. Fred Whitehead, who's on the faculty of the University of Kansas Medical Center. Whitehead has started a letter-writing campaign in protest and says some special libraries in the area should have the books. "Those of us who love books in this community are in shock," Whitehead wrote in a recent letter to LJ.

For Bradbury, this protest is disturbing, but one he can handle since he's secure about his library mission and, in general, community consensus. "In my mind it's clearly an issue of putting our money in our priorities, and our priorities include providing access to the maximum number of people," Bradbury says. "Because that's our impetus, it doesn't leave much room for devoting dollars to materials that sit on the shelf and to which there's no public access."

Bradbury says he will offer some of the books to special libraries (which he says have monies for these special purchases), and that he'll keep local history books, like a Lewis and Clark journal, that fit into

KCPL's mission statement of being an archive of Missouri/Kansas history. As for first edition classics he's selling, he believes the multiple reprint copies KCPL already has are what the community needs and uses. "As for the rest, such as 17th-century religious tracts written in Spanish, do we really need them?" he queries.

For Bradbury, such debate is part of the dialog he'll always conduct with the Kansas City community. Some of his goals are still slightly out of reach—he's been struggling for years with the public sentiment and resistance to close a small, historical branch and create a new, more full-service facility—but other projects are nearing fruition. He's working with nine local colleges to create a regional bibliographic utility and catalog, for example, and he hopes a new main library will be approved to house such technology and more.

Every day, therefore, is like his first at KCPL. "I'm sure when I first came here, people thought, 'Well, here's a new guy. What's his pitch?' I'm sure there was some skepticism about thinking that we could do any of the things we set out to do. But I think people are starting to realize, 'By golly, we did do some of those things we set out to do. Maybe we should dream again and stretch a little bit more.'"

DOBROSLAV PARAGA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following statement by Dobrosлав Paraga, president of the Croatian Party of Rights, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for consideration by the U.S. Congress.

ZAGREB, February 10, 1992.

To the U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC.

I am obliged to report to you that a month ago in Croatia, we established the opposition's Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, due to the fact that the existing committee in Parliament, established by the ruling party in Croatia absolutely does not function (most likely for that reason). This newly-established committee which consists of representatives of all opposition parties, has its hands full, because complete lawlessness prevails in Croatia, spearheaded precisely by the leading party—the Croatian Democratic Union.

The violation of human rights by Croatian authorities and the conforming of laws and the Constitution to their daily needs began shortly after they came to power, such that today, the same has flourished in all respects. As you are already aware, the opposition in Croatia has come under particular attack, especially my party, which is a severe critic of the government. For example, on September 21, 1991, without any warning, the Croatian police killed my deputy, the Vice President of the Croatian Party of Rights, Ante Paradzik, and seriously wounded another member of the party, Branko Perkovic, having sprayed their automobile with over 50 bullets. To date, no one has yet been sentenced. As you also already know, Croatian police arrested me on November 22, 1991 in a gang-style, armed attack of over 30 policemen on orders of the parastate organ, the so-called Supreme State Council of Cro-

atia. First, I was accused of armed rebellion, then of embezzling funds allegedly acquired in an arms sale deal, all of this eventually winding down to an accusation of illegal bearing of arms and my release on December 18, 1991.

The President of Croatia, Tudjman, personally and publicly accused me of these slanderous lies, prejudicing me prior to any judicial organ deciding whether or not to even open a criminal inquiry! He publicly sentenced me almost immediately upon my arrest.

Numerous defenders of the Croatian city Vukovar were also accused. Some were beaten and otherwise mistreated, such as Mile Dedakovic-Jastrebo, about whom official medical documentation exists. There is also the case of Lillian Toth, who for 31 days was held captive as a civilian in a military prison without any type of warrant or judicial hearing. Marina Nuic, a member of the opposition Croatian Democratic Party, was killed in Zagreb in early November. No one has been charged or arrested for this murder, nor have the police made any information public. In Gospić, at least 64 citizens are now missing about whom Croatian authorities remain silent, and yet reports of others listed as missing continue to surface. Lawlessness is spreading, such that explosives have been planted around about 200 homes in the city of Osijek.

Last week, I stated that we must not keep silent about these incidents, otherwise we ourselves will become part of the missing. The weekly political magazine "Danas" declared this statement of mine, the quote of the week. After that, on Thursday, February 6, the Croatian police intercepted me and my personal security guards, on our way to the frontline at Vinkovci, disarmed my guards at gunpoint and confiscated four automobiles and all of their weapons, all of which belong to the Croatian Party of Rights. Four of my personal security guards, members of the Croatian Army, still remain illegally imprisoned. I attach herein a separate open letter about this incident and trust in your appeal to the Croatian authorities that they begin to respect elementary human rights, the Croatian Constitution and laws which they themselves have passed.

DOBROSLAV PARAGA,

President of the Croatian Party of Rights and Chairman of the Opposition's Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Croatia.

CREATABILITY A SUCCESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize two people, Carmen Rodriguez and Ritchie Lucas, who by consolidating their imaginations and business capabilities created a small advertising agency 2 years ago. The agency, CreatAbility, was recently featured in the Miami Herald for its incredible successes, which has surpassed the expectations of its owners and baffled recession analyst. The article "Stretching the Ad Dollar," by Derek Reveron, tells of how Ms. Rodriguez and Mr. Lucas have oppressed the hard times:

Carmen Rodriguez talks in measured doses. Ritchie Lucas talks in seamless bursts.

She paints only for pleasure. He wants her to sell the paintings.

She is Cuban. He is Anglo.

Yet, their compatibility created CreatAbility, a small advertising agency that has grown in an industry stunted by the recession. In the two years since the agency was founded, the business partners and live-in mates have taken it to \$1 million in billings.

Here's how: They focus on small accounts that can't afford to hire large agencies and need to stretch their budgets. They specialize in accounts geared to those who speak Spanish as well as English. And they keep overhead low by not offering some of the services of larger agencies.

"The day of agencies living on large accounts is gone," Lucas says. "Because of the economy, you have to take a client and get the most for their money."

That's CreatAbility's recession survival technique. Says Sandra Tinsley, who owns an agency that bears her name, "It's not an unusual approach, but it can work." The reasons: Small agencies are often willing to work on a bare-bones profit margin just to get the client. Many small clients can't afford to go to a big agency.

CreatAbility's approach has helped it stay afloat in an advertising industry that "is in terrible shape," because large companies have cut overall advertising budgets, says Tere Zubizarreta, owner of Zubi Advertising.

From the beginning, Rodriguez and Lucas have run their business close to the bone. In April 1989, they opened a sparsely furnished office at 1550 Madruga Ave. They financed the start-up with savings and depended on billings to keep it going. So far, their only debt has been a \$7,000 bank loan for computers.

With four employees, CreatAbility doesn't have the staff that specializes in buying advertising for clients. Indeed, the agency prefers that its customers do their own buying. The reason: It cuts the agency's overhead and saves the client a commission.

Of CreatAbility's nine clients, six advertise in both English and Spanish. Clients include the Miracle Center Shopping Complex, St. Thomas University, Great Western Bank and Wometco Enterprises.

Clients say they are impressed with CreatAbility's work. "CreatAbility gave me the most well-thought-out concept, perfectly capturing the identity of St. Thomas University," says St. Thomas spokeswoman Victoria Stuart.

The advertisement featured a graduation cap with a headline that said, *This is What We Mean By an Enrollment Cap*. The advertisement explained that there is no limit to the number of students who can enroll and that tuition is inexpensive.

CreatAbility attempts to get paid-advertisement results with free and inexpensive media such as special events, public service programs and talk shows. For example, in January, a Great Western executive will be among the guests on El Show de Christina, a talk show on WLTV-TV, Channel 23. The company is a sponsor of the D.A.R.E. anti-drug use program, which will be the focus on an hour long special on Channel 23.

CreatAbility's campaigns flow from the Lucas-Rodriguez consonance. Why are they so compatible? Their answer is illuminating. Without looking at each other for prompting, they reply in unison, "Because we finish each other's sentences."

Lucas, 31, has a degree in communications from the University of Miami. Rodriguez, 32, has a bachelor's degree in communications from Florida International University.

They met in 1988 through his sister.

Both had recently left their jobs to start their own advertising firms out of their homes.

She had resigned as producer at WLTV. He had resigned as director of operations for Wometco Enterprises.

Each advertising business had a cerebral name. Hers was Ideas in Media. His was The Think Factory. For about six months, they worked on projects together, sometimes in her home, sometimes in his home. The chemistry was there, both professionally and personally.

In their cubicle of a conference room, decorated by Rodriguez's three-dimensional art renderings, the couple is asked to describe their complementary differences. They launch right into it:

Lucas: "I'm a big-picture guy."

Rodriguez: "I refine the creative products. I'm quality control."

Lucas: "I'm a born salesman."

Rodriguez: "I'm shy. I'm not boastful."

Lucas: "I'm very boastful."

Mr. Speaker I commend Ms. Rodriguez and Mr. Lucas for their outstanding achievements in the business world. Their prosperous advertising agency, as well as their courage and leadership, is an inspiration to all new and future entrepreneurs, especially during these hard economic times.

HEALTH CARE REFORM: A NATIONAL PROBLEM THAT HITS HOME

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, one of the beneficial byproducts of a contentious election year is the opportunity it affords to expand and enhance the level of debate on one of the most vexing issues before the 102d Congress—national health care reform.

The dissatisfaction about the health care system—among providers, administrators, and consumers alike—is widespread in the third district of Kentucky and across the Nation. There is a broad belief that our health care system needs to be overhauled.

That message was clearly made by my constituents at the Health Care Forum I held on January 14 at Noe Middle School in Louisville. More than 300 people attended, more than 50 spoke, and for more than 3 hours we discussed the state of our health care system.

The sentiment expressed at my forum, I feel, accurately reflects the sentiment of the American people.

Frustration and fear are widespread. People worry that a lifetime of hard work and thrift can be wiped out as a result of one serious illness. People worry about whether long-term care means impoverishment and financial destitution. Seniors and those citizens living on limited, fixed income worry about drug costs and all costs.

In losing a job, people fear almost more than the lost paycheck, the lost health insurance coverage. People fear being frozen into a job because family health histories and pre-existing health conditions could disqualify them for coverage at a new place of employment.

These are very real fears, and they are facing a new group of people as the result of a plant closure earlier this month in my congressional district.

On February 4, the Standard Gravure printing plant closed its doors after more than 70 years of operation; 244 people lost their jobs. Based on seniority, ex-employees of Standard Gravure may be eligible for up to 8 weeks severance pay and medical benefits; after that, no more.

This is a tough time to find a job, particularly for those who worked at Standard Gravure. Their average age is about 51. Their experience is the gravure process at the very time most printing is going to offset and desktop. Many had been with the company for most of their careers. And, the looming loss of health insurance is particularly dreadful for those workers who sustained injuries in September 1989, when a demented ex-employee shot up the plant killing and injuring scores of people.

To deal with the well-founded fear employees have of losing health benefits along with their jobs, I am a cosponsor of H.R. 4109, which would enable workers to extend, for up to 60 months, coverage under their employer-provided group health benefits. Current law provides only an 18- to 36-month period of health coverage extension. Individuals, to remain under the policy coverage, would have to pay the full premium as they paid when employed, plus a 2-percent administrative cost to the former employer.

This is not an ideal solution, but it is a fair and equitable interim arrangement for those workers whose industries are shrinking and whose skills may be the most difficult to transfer to new employment.

In the business community—especially the small business sector—employers face soaring health care insurance premiums. These costs now have reached a sufficient level that many firms' competitiveness is at risk. Without fundamental change, many American firms will have yet another barrier to their entry into the global marketplace.

Health care is a national problem, but its impact is felt in every locality and in every family across the American landscape. Upward of 33 million Americans are either without health insurance or are underinsured. This is not only not acceptable in a nation of abundance, it is not economically wise, or efficient, or productive.

An ever-increasing percentage of our Nation's GNP—about \$680 billion or 12 percent of GNP in 1990—is directed to health care, more than any other country in the world. Estimates project that this figure could reach 16 percent of GNP in the year 2000, and conservatively 26 percent by 2030.

In the United States, we have arguably the best, most skilled medical personnel and most advanced medical technology in the world. And yet these resources are too often out of reach for our citizens because of their cost.

These statistics illustrate that there is a health care problem in America. On that we all agree, but we profoundly do not agree on how to solve this problem. A solution will take every ounce of our cooperation, intellect, and effort as a people.

Congress will play a leadership role in this quest, and I am pleased that the bipartisan

caucus on national health care reform, of which I am a member, is already sifting through the maze of reform proposals to locate, if possible, some common ground.

There may be no perfect solution, but this should not deter us from trying to solve the problem. It is pretty clear that the status quo is not good enough.

Mapping out a health care reform plan requires the understanding and forbearance of all concerned: consumers, medical professionals, insurers, business, and labor. Sacrifice and compromise all around will be necessary.

Regardless of where we start the quest, we will end on effective cost-containment or all the travail will have been empty and futile.

Last year the 1991 Kentucky Summit on Health Care Costs issued its report and plan for ensuring that all Kentuckians would have access to affordable, quality health care at reasonable cost.

Comprised of members of the business community, labor, health care providers, insurance companies, government and consumer interests, the summit urged the Kentucky general assembly to take up the issues of health care reform in its 1992 session and it made legislative recommendations to be studied by the assembly.

This undertaking in my home State reflects and parallels similar activities at the Federal level, and it underscores the need for government at all levels to participate and be partners in the overhaul of the health care system.

Not unlike other States, Kentucky's demographics are changing. The median age is rising and an increasingly elderly population is placing greater than ever demands on the Commonwealth's ability to deliver health services. As the graying of Kentucky continues, the urgency of health care reform grows.

In the myriad of suggestions for fundamental changes in the structure of our health care system, there are several common elements. Insurance costs must be reduced, availability of health services increased, preventive health measures expanded and medical care maintained.

These elements are central to a number of proposals before Congress, including H.R. 3626, the Health Insurance Reform and Cost Control Act of 1991. I am a cosponsor of this bill. It is not the final step, but it is a good first step.

Now, President Bush has come forward with his program for health care which emphasizes tax credits, deductions, and making health care vouchers available to Americans without existing health coverage. While there are shortcomings in this plan, President Bush has given this issue careful thought and deserves to have his proposals given equally careful study on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Speaker, there is a daunting task facing Congress in restoring confidence and cost-effectiveness to our health care system. But, as the saying goes, "a journey of 1,000 miles begins with the first step." I welcome the opportunity to join my colleagues in taking that first step.

TRIBUTE TO KELLY JO REICHEN

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Kelly Jo Reichen, of Riverside, PA, as she receives the Gold Award, the highest honor a Girl Scout can receive.

Kelly is a member of the Hemlock Girl Scout Council Troop #1119 of Danville. She has been involved with Girl Scouts since the second grade. Kelly has already been a recipient of the Silver Award the second highest award a Girl Scout can receive. She currently is a senior at Danville Area High School, and plans on attending Luzerne Community College to study child development.

For her Gold Award, project, Kelly served as coordinator for collection of Scott Products UPC's for the past 2 years, to benefit the Ronald McDonald House in Danville. In that time, Kelly has sent over 45,000 UPC's to Scott Products, which donates ten cents to the Ronald McDonald House for every UPC it receives. Kelly received so many UPC's because she contacted over 100 organizations requesting them to save UPC's from Scott Products' labels and then send them to her. She also followed up every donation with a thank you note and a request to keep saving. Kelly's organization, social, and communication skills have served her well and contributed a great deal to an outstanding cause.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Kelly Jo Reichen, a remarkable young woman who has given so much of her time and effort to benefit others. I am sure that her family, friends, and fellow Girl Scouts are extremely proud of her accomplishments, and join me in wishing her much success in the years that lie ahead.

IN RECOGNITION OF REV. EDWARD L. PEET

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 90th birthday of a remarkable San Franciscan, the Reverend Edward L. Peet. Reverend Peet, a Methodist minister since 1928, is the person most responsible for establishing senior power in the State of California.

He was born in the remote, rural town of Grantsburg, WI, in 1902. Inspired by religious leaders who were working for peace, racial harmony, and industrial reform during his time at the University of Minnesota, Peet realized that his social activist impulses could be channeled through religion, or, as he said in his own words, "religion is what you do to try to change the environment."

After being ordained into the Methodist ministry, Peet served as pastor of congregations throughout Connecticut, where he involved himself in improving public housing and working with the labor movement. Peet then moved

to California. In Sacramento, he was chairman of the social action committee of the Council of Churches. In 1953, he became chaplain of the State senate, where he observed that legislators should be rated by their votes on issues, not on how much time they spent on their knees in prayer. He once remarked of one senator, "He may be good on his knees, but on his feet, his record is zero."

In 1967, Reverend Peet retired and was appointed minister to older persons at Glide Memorial Church in San Francisco, CA. During this time, he saw older people without the means to feed themselves or care for their needs. He saw the neglect of the elderly, and of seniors, and became determined to do something about it.

In 1970, with the assistance of Frank Manning, who established the Massachusetts Association of Older Americans, Reverend Peet founded the California Legislative Council of Older Americans. Under Peet's leadership, senior power became a reality.

Among the major accomplishments of the council were a 90-percent reduction in public transportation fares for the elderly and the repeal of relative responsibility legislation by which children were made to contribute to the support of parents on old age assistance. In 1974, the council, under Peet's leadership, helped establish a landmark SSI payment program in the State of California.

Reverend Peet continued his advocacy on the local and national levels as well. In 1972, he helped establish the San Francisco Commission on the Aging, and served as one of its commissioners in 1975. That same year, Reverend Peet served as a board member of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Reverend Peet continues to be very active in the San Francisco community, including ministering to the poor and the sick. He continues his column in the publication *Senior Power*. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to bring to the attention of this body the life achievements of Rev. Edward Peet, 90 years young.

STATE-BASED COMPREHENSIVE CARE ACT

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the urgent need for comprehensive reform of our health care system is now clear to all Americans. This year we will spend over \$800 billion, 14 percent of our gross national product, on a health care system that leaves 36 million Americans without coverage. Each year, we pay more and more for health care, and we seem to get less and less.

Now that President Bush has made a concrete proposal to address these problems. I hope we can begin a national debate about the best ways to resolve them—to control the costs of health care and assure access to care for all Americans. Although I doubt if the President's tax-credit plan would achieve anything. I welcome his interest in insurance market reform and improving the administrative efficiency of health care financing.

Democrats in Congress have proposed several comprehensive reform plans. Some of us believe employers should have a choice whether to cover their workers or contribute to a public health plan—the pay or play approach. Others favor extending the Medicare system to cover all Americans. A third approach, which I believe would work best, is a single-payer system that breaks the link between employment and health care, guaranteeing affordable coverage as the basic right it should be in any democracy.

Any of these reform strategies would work better than the pay and pray system we have now. I hope we can enact real health care reform this year, with the President's help if possible, and without it if necessary.

But I also know that there is intense concern about health care in our State capitals and in every community. The Federal Government is not the only source of initiative, creativity, or courage in reforming our health care system. Our history is filled with examples of States serving as laboratories of democracy, as Robert LaFollette called them. We must encourage State innovations and initiatives while we struggle to develop and enact a national health plan. The problems are too urgent to wait for a consensus in Congress or a President who will lead.

That is why I am introducing H.R. 4128, the State-Based Comprehensive Care Act of 1992. This bill, which I call State Care, encourages States to develop health care reform plans along either the pay or play model, the single-payer model, or some other approach. It authorizes the use of Medicare and Medicaid funds to support and participate in any State care demonstration project that meets three basic tests:

Offers universal statewide access to health benefits at least equal to those covered under Medicare;

Controls costs through a statewide health care budget, paying providers on the basis of negotiated rates;

Assures quality of care through licensing, practice guidelines, and other means.

A State care project would also be exempt from provisions in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and the antitrust laws that could inhibit the development and operation of State plans for universal coverage.

This legislation resembles a similar bill introduced by Senator LEAHY of Vermont, which was included in the health America bill reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources in January. Senator LEAHY and I represent States where there is strong interest in health care and strong leadership from Governors and legislators to enact major reforms.

For example, Washington State's Governor, Booth Gardner, has proposed a "pay or play" plan that would bring affordable health care to the great majority of State residents. I am especially gratified that Governor Gardner's proposal includes a major expansion of the Washington basic health plan, which I worked hard to enact when I served in the State legislature.

Another leader in my State, Representative Dennis Braddock, is proposing a universal coverage plan based on State residency instead of employment. By breaking the link be-

tween jobs and health coverage, this plan more closely resembles the single-payer approach I am cosponsoring in Congress—the Universal Health Care Act introduced by Congressman RUSSO of Illinois.

Last year, the National Governors' Association called for a Federal-State partnership in health care reform. In a resolution adopted at their annual meeting in Seattle, the Governors recommended that the Federal Government "work with States to facilitate and accelerate the development of comprehensive, statewide reforms to expand access and control costs." They called for greater flexibility in the use of Medicare and Medicaid funds within the States, and for authority to regulate self-insured employee health plans which ERISA now pre-empts.

The State Care Act is one response to the need expressed by the Nation's Governors. It is also a challenge to the States, to move decisively and effectively toward real health care reform. States can already do a great deal more than most of them are now doing to expand access to health care and control costs. No State should be able to use Federal inaction as an excuse for its own failure to act.

At the same time, the financial and legal flexibility offered in the State Care Act would help States to design and operate universal health plans. States accepting that challenge will help their own people and economies, and will provide valuable experience for other States and for the Federal Government, as we move toward national health care reform.

And, make no mistake, we must move rapidly on a national level. Just as Federal inaction should not be an excuse for State inaction, neither should the potential for State action serve as an excuse for Federal failure to act. As we move toward national health care reform, let us also encourage State-level reforms that can serve as models and as variations on national policy.

The State Care Act is intended to be budget neutral, neither adding nor reducing Federal health care spending. It would shift to State control the Federal funds Medicare and Medicaid spend within a participating State, but it would not provide additional funding for State programs. It would not directly affect funding under the Public Health Service Act or other Federal health programs, although facilities and services funded under those programs should be involved in State care demonstration projects.

I hope we can include the principles of the State Care Act in any health care legislation we enact this year. States willing and able to develop their own systems of universal coverage and cost control, or their own variations on a national system, should have the full support of the Federal Government. I urge my colleagues to support this important step toward affordable health care for all Americans.

STATE CARE: STATE-BASED COMPREHENSIVE CARE ACT OF 1992

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

The State-Based Comprehensive Care Act of 1992 adds a new title to the Social Security Act, authorizing federal participation in State Care Demonstration Projects.

To qualify for federal participation, a state must develop and enact a demonstration project that provides:

Universal statewide access to health benefits at least equal to those covered under Medicare;

Cost control through a statewide health care budget, negotiated provider payment rates, and other appropriate mechanisms determined by the state;

Assurances of quality of care through licensure, practice guidelines, and other means determined by the state.

A project may be a single-payer, pay-or-play, or some other model, as long as it meets these standards.

A project must be based on recommendations of a State Health Care Authority, including representatives of consumers, providers, insurers, small employers, and state government.

Federal participation in a State Care Demonstration Project will be authorized by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, based on recommendations of a bipartisan Universal Health Care Advisory Board appointed by the Secretary, Congressional leaders, and state governors. The Secretary must explain any decision not to follow Advisory Board recommendations to the Board and to appropriate Congressional committees.

Federal participation in a State Care Demonstration Project consists of:

Payment to the state of federal funds otherwise payable for care of state residents under Medicare and Medicaid;

Exemption from the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, which prohibits states from regulating self-insured employee benefit plans;

Exemption from the antitrust laws with respect to development and operation of a state project.

The Secretary of HHS is required to submit periodic reports to appropriate Congressional committees describing and evaluating approved State Care Demonstration Projects.

STATE CARE: STATE-BASED COMPREHENSIVE CARE ACT OF 1992

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title.

Section 2. Findings and purposes.

Section 3. Adds new Title XXI to Social Security Act.

Section 2101. Establishes program of State Care Demonstration Projects subject to approval of Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Section 2102. Prescribes application process for federal approval of state projects.

Section 2103. Establishes standards for approval of state projects: statewide applicability, inclusion of benefits at least equal to Medicare (and to Medicaid for Medicaid-eligible population), universal access for state residents, cost-control mechanisms, provider licensing, statewide health care budget, quality control procedures, transition procedures.

Section 2104. Requires states developing State Care Demonstration Projects to do so through a State Health Care Authority including representatives of affected interests. Requires state legislative approval of plan.

Section 2105. Provides for payment to participating states of amounts otherwise payable under Medicare and Medicaid. Assures budget neutrality by determining payments as if state project were not operating.

Section 2106. Establishes 9-member Universal Health Care Advisory Board to advise HHS Secretary on state project approvals. Board includes one health care expert appointed by President, six appointees of Con-

gressional leaders (two majority, one minority from each House), two state governors (or designees) appointed by President (one from each party). Authorizes board to appoint executive director and staff.

Section 2107. Implementation of a State Care Demonstration Project does not violate federal or state antitrust laws, and is exempt from federal pre-emption of employee health benefit regulation under Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Section 2108. Provides for periodic evaluation reports by Secretary to Congressional committees.

Section 2109. Defines terms.

H.R. 4218

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "State Care: State-Based Comprehensive Health Care Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) up to 37 million Americans are without health insurance;

(2) more than half of Americans without health coverage work full-time;

(3) health care costs the average American more than \$2,400 a year;

(4) a single serious illness can financially devastate all but the wealthiest families; and

(5) as with social security and child labor protections, States can lead the way in testing ideas for national application.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to test ways to provide a more equitable and rational system of health care;

(2) to permit States to provide universal health coverage for their citizens using existing Federal funding; and

(3) to permit States to test effective cost-containment procedures to assure better health care.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.

The Social Security act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE XXI—STATE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND COST CONTAINMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS"

"SEC. 2101. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS."

"There is hereby established a program under which the Secretary shall select States to participate in demonstration projects designed to provide health coverage to individuals residing in such States under which payments are made to such States in accordance with section 2105.

"SEC. 2102. REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS."

"(a) IN GENERAL.—

"(1) CONTENTS OF APPLICATIONS.—In order to participate in a demonstration project under this title, a State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary and the Advisory Board, at such time and in such form and manner as the Secretary (in consultation with the Advisory Board) may require, an application containing—

"(A) information and assurances that the State has enacted a comprehensive health care plan that meets the requirements of section 2103(b);

"(B) information and assurances that the State has established a State Health Care Authority in accordance with section 2104; and

"(C) such other information and assurances as the Secretary (in consultation with the Advisory Board) may require.

"(2) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Each State participating in a demonstration project under this title shall prepare and submit to the Secretary and the Advisory Board such reports as the Secretary or the Advisory Board may require to carry out program evaluations.

"(b) APPROVAL BY SECRETARY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on the recommendations of the Advisory Board, not later than 3 months after receipt of an application from a State, the Secretary shall approve the State's application if the application meets the requirements of subsection (a).

"(2) REJECTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF ADVISORY BOARD.—In each instance in which the Secretary does not adopt or otherwise follow the recommendations of the Advisory Board, the Secretary shall explain in writing the basis for such action and provide a detailed explanation of the circumstances to the Advisory Board and the Committees on Finance and Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

"(c) OTHER DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall expeditiously carry out the requirements of this title, work closely with the Advisory Board, and shall provide such assistance to States as may be appropriate to further the purposes of this title.

"SEC. 2103. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE CARE PLANS."

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to have its application for approval of a demonstration project approved under this title, a State shall develop and enact a comprehensive health care plan developed by the State Health Care Authority that meets the requirements of subsection (b).

"(b) REQUIREMENTS DESCRIBED.—A State health care plan meets the requirements of this subsection if the plan—

"(1) is in effect in all political subdivisions of the State;

"(2) provides benefits and services that are at least equal to the benefits and services provided under title XVIII, except that, for individuals entitled to medical assistance under a State plan under title XIX as of the date of the enactment of this title, the plan shall provide benefits and services that are at least equal to the benefits and services provided to such individuals under such State plan as of such date;

"(3) provides that the State will ensure that all individuals residing within the State who are citizens or nationals of the United States or lawful resident aliens (as defined in subsection (c)) have access to health coverage through—

"(A) a single State administered health plan;

"(B) a plan that requires employers to provide coverage for their employees through a private health insurance plan or a public insurance plan; or

"(C) any other plan approved by the State and determined appropriate by the Advisory Board;

"(4) provides for the development and implementation of appropriate cost-control mechanisms, which may include insurance market reforms, medical malpractice liability reforms, managed care plans, low-income cost-sharing protections, an emphasis on preventive health services, and others;

"(5) requires providers of services and insurance policies to meet licensure, certification, and other appropriate standards as established by the State;

"(6) provides for budgetary procedures to ensure that a statewide health care budget is

established with respect to the benefits and services provided under the plan, including (but not limited to)—

“(A) a capital budgeting system to encourage the efficient distribution of funds;

“(B) the establishment of budgets for hospital and non-hospital expenditures; and

“(C) the establishment of provider reimbursement rates through negotiations between providers and the State Health Care Authority;

“(7) includes quality control procedures which may include—

“(A) the development and implementation of a system for the use of standardized insurance claim forms;

“(B) procedures to ensure that health care providers in the State provide services consistent with practice guidelines developed by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research; and

“(C) the development and implementation of a program to make information available to educate the general public concerning the availability of comprehensive health insurance in the State; and

“(8) provides for any necessary phase-in or transition procedures, except that the plan shall be fully implemented not later than 6 years after the date of the approval of the State's application to participate in the demonstration project.

“(c) **LAWFUL RESIDENT ALIEN DEFINED.**—In this section, the term ‘lawful resident alien’ means an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence and any other alien lawfully residing permanently in the United States under color of law, including an alien granted asylum or with lawful temporary resident status under section 210, 210A, or 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

“SEC. 2104. STATE HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—In order to have its application for approval of a demonstration project approved under this title, a State shall establish a State Health Care Authority to prepare a comprehensive recommendation for the State Care plan.

“(b) **COMPOSITION.**—The State Authority shall be composed of individuals appointed by the Chief Executive Officer of the State from among representatives of—

“(1) health care provider organizations;

“(2) consumer organizations;

“(3) the State health department;

“(4) the State legislature;

“(5) insurance providers operating in the State;

“(6) low-income advocacy organizations;

“(7) senior citizen organizations;

“(8) small business entities and self-employed individuals; and

“(9) other organizations determined appropriate by the chief executive officer.

“(c) **PREPARATION OF STATE PLAN.**—The State Authority established under subsection (a) shall prepare and submit to the Chief Executive Officer of the State and the legislature of the State, a report containing a copy of the proposed State plan, a description of the benefits to which residents of the State would be entitled under the plan, and such other information as the Chief Executive Officer or the State Legislature may require.

“(d) **APPROVAL.**—The legislature of each State referred to in subsection (c) shall approve the plan contained in such report or modify such plan as the legislature considers appropriate.

“SEC. 2105. PAYMENTS TO PARTICIPATING STATES.

“(a) **PAYMENT OF EXPENDITURES UNDER MEDICARE AND MEDICAID FOR SERVICES COVERED UNDER STATE CARE PLANS.**—

“(1) **NO PAYMENTS MADE UNDER MEDICARE AND MEDICAID.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no payment may be made during a year under title XVIII or title XIX for services provided to or on behalf of residents of a State participating in a demonstration project under this title during the year if payment for such services may be made to or on behalf of such individuals during the year under a State Care plan.

“(2) **PAYMENTS TO PARTICIPATING STATES.**—The Secretary shall pay each State participating in a demonstration project under this title during a year (on such a periodic basis as approximates the periods for which payments are made under titles XVIII and XIX) an amount equal to the amount of any payments that, as a result of paragraph (1), were not made under title XVIII or title XIX during the year because payment was made to or on behalf of residents of the State during the year under the State Care plan.

“(3) **ENSURING BUDGET-NEUTRALITY.**—For purposes of paragraph (2), the Secretary shall determine the amount of the payments that were not made under title XVIII or XIX during a year as if no payments were made during the year under any State Care plans.

“(b) **WAIVER OF OTHER MEDICARE OR MEDICAID REQUIREMENTS.**—To the extent necessary to permit a State to conduct a demonstration project under this title, the Secretary shall, with respect to residents and health care providers in a participating State, waive requirements or other provisions of title XVIII or title XIX.

“SEC. 2106. UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE ADVISORY BOARD.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is hereby established the Universal Health Care Advisory Board to make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the approval of applications of States to participate in a demonstration project under this title.

“(b) **VOTING MEMBERS.**—The Advisory Board shall be composed of citizens of the United States who shall be appointed as follows:

“(1) 1 individual, who shall be an expert in the field of health care, shall be appointed by the President based on recommendations by the Secretary.

“(2) 6 individuals, who shall be experts in the field of health care, shall be appointed by the Congress, of whom—

“(A) 2 shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

“(B) 1 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

“(C) 2 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

“(D) 1 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

“(3) 2 individuals who are Chief Executive Officers of a State (or the designees of Chief Executive Officers of a State) shall be appointed by the President, except that such individuals may not belong to the same political party.

“(c) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, shall be chairperson of the Advisory Board but shall not vote on any matters except in the event of a tie vote.

“(d) **VACANCIES.**—An individual shall be appointed to fill a vacancy on the Advisory Board in the same manner as the member whom the individual is replacing was appointed.

“(e) **MEETINGS.**—The Advisory Board shall meet on a regular basis at the call of the Chairperson, or on the written request of at least three voting members. A majority of the Advisory Board shall constitute a quorum.

“(f) **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.**—The Advisory Board shall select an executive director who shall serve at the pleasure of the Advisory Board and implement decisions of the Advisory Board and perform other administrative functions. The Executive Director is authorized to hire, at the direction of the Advisory Board, such staff as may be appropriate.

“(g) **DUTIES.**—The Advisory Board shall—

“(1) review each request for approval of a demonstration project under this title and make recommendations to the Secretary to approve, modify or disapprove such requests;

“(2) make recommendations and reports to the appropriate committees of the Congress regarding improvements in health care and cost-containment;

“(3) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the implementation of this title;

“(4) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the content of applications for approval under this title and the content of State Care plans; and

“(5) carry out any other activities related to this title that are necessary and appropriate.

“SEC. 2107. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.

“(a) **ANTITRUST LAWS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any provision of antitrust laws, it shall not be considered a violation of the antitrust laws for a State to develop or implement a State Care plan.

“(2) **DEFINITION.**—In paragraph (1), the term ‘antitrust laws’ means—

“(A) the Act entitled ‘An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies’, approved July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman Act (26 Stat. 209; chapter 647; 15 U.S.C. 1 et seq.);

“(B) the Federal Trade Commission Act, approved September 26, 1914 (38 Stat. 717; chapter 311; 15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.);

“(C) the Act entitled ‘An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies’, and for other purposes, approved October 15, 1914, commonly known as the Clayton Act (38 Stat. 730; chapter 323; 15 U.S.C. 12 et seq.; 18 U.S.C. 402, 660, 3285, 3691; 29 U.S.C. 52, 53); and

“(D) any State antitrust laws that would prohibit the State from carrying out a State Care plan.

“(b) **EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.**—No provision of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), may be construed to prohibit a State from implementing a State Care plan under this title.

“SEC. 2108. EVALUATIONS.

“The Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Board, shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Finance and Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means of the House of Representatives periodic reports that shall contain—

“(1) a description of the effects of the reforms undertaken in States participating in demonstration projects under this title; and

“(2) an evaluation of the effectiveness of such reforms in—

“(A) providing universal health care coverage for individuals in such States;

“(B) reducing or containing health care costs in the States; and

“(C) improving the quality of health care provided in the States.

“SEC. 2109. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title, the following definitions shall apply:

“(1) The term ‘Advisory Board’ means the Universal Health Care Advisory Board established under section 2106.

"(2) The term 'State' means a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

"(3) The term 'State Authority' means, with respect to a State, the State Health Care Authority established in accordance with section 2104.

"(4) The term 'State Care plan' means a comprehensive health care plan of a State participating in a demonstration project under this title that meets the requirements of section 2103(b)."

WHY ARE CARS BUILT LESS EXPENSIVELY IN JAPAN THAN IN AMERICA?

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member urges his colleagues to consider the comments of Mr. John T. Bennett, an economic consultant, found in an opinion editorial in the February 7, 1992, edition of the Journal of Commerce. In citing a study by the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington, DC, which shows that it costs an average \$1,900 more to make an American car than a Japanese car, he offers the following description of their findings:

There are several reasons for this. First, the U.S. industry suffers from excess capacity, imposing extra overhead equal to \$500 per car above what Japanese producers carry. Second, it pays \$500 per car for employee health care, a cost borne by the government in Japan. Third, there is a \$300 difference per car in higher wages and pension costs. Finally, a \$600 difference arises from the lower cost of capital in Japan.

Thus, the Economic Strategy Institute study proves the obvious: The American auto industry needs to cut costs. The study implies the industry should reduce capacity, substitute less expensive stock for loans and lower wages and benefits—apparently including those executive salaries 10 times what Japanese companies pay.

CARDINAL MAHONY'S MESSAGE

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a speech presented by Cardinal Roger Mahony of the Los Angeles Archdiocese on February 1, 1992. In his keynote speech at the Public Forum on Pornography, Cardinal Mahony expressed deep concern for Hollywood's incessant glorification of evil.

Since the Hollywood production code was replaced in 1966, the motion picture and television industries have levied a heavy assault against traditional American values. It is the cardinal's opinion that these industries must shoulder a share of the blame for America's epidemic of crime, murder, drug use, abortion, and AIDS.

Hollywood is in a unique position to influence the morals and ethics of America's children. As the number of broken homes and single parents rises, decent, upstanding role models become increasingly scarce. Rather than resorting to gratuitous sex and violence, the motion picture and television industries have a moral obligation to encourage traditional American values.

I agree with the cardinal. Hollywood does own a share of the blame for our country's problems. However, Cardinal Mahony's speech transcends the motion picture and television industries. Responsibility and the results of one's actions are the heart of this speech. In the past, Hollywood has been quick to hide behind the first amendment. But often, this is nothing more than an attempt to evade responsibility for its actions.

Although the focus of the cardinal's speech is Hollywood, we all can benefit from it. I applaud Cardinal Mahony for his courage and conviction. In taking this stance, the cardinal has sent a message to us all.

I commend the cardinal's message to all people who are concerned about good, traditional values.

SPEECH BY CARDINAL ROGER MAHONY

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Southern California Chapter of the Knights of Columbus, the Archdiocesan Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, and the Hollywood Anti-Pornography Commission for sponsoring today's forum and for inviting me to be with you.

I am delighted to see that our forum has received so much media attention and I welcome the members of the press to our gathering. I hope that you will be able to convey to your readers, listeners and viewers the concern shared by so many in this room and by so many of our parents, that the motion picture and television industries too often contribute to the assault against the values held by the vast majority of people in American society.

As a result of that assault, we are suffering a breakdown of social morality, public health and public safety in the United States, especially among our young people. This is clearly reflected in the rising number of teen-age pregnancies and abortions; the epidemic of sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS; the terrible spread of violence among our young people, graphically confirmed by the death of 700 young people here in Southern California last year because of gang violence; the continuing problems of alcohol and drug abuse among our youth; and the tragedy of teen suicide.

While many factors have contributed to this breakdown of our social fabric, it is evident that the entertainment media and the values they preach to our young people play a significant role in this steady decline. Regrettably, the distinction between outright pornography and many of today's films and television productions has become blurred.

We must not forget that teenagers are at a very vulnerable stage in their development, a time when they experience tumultuous physical and emotional changes. Adolescence is a time of awakening and discovery, a time of establishing a greater sense of self-identity and autonomy. But it is also a time fraught with anxiety and a need to be accepted by the group.

Precisely because adolescence is the time when young people attain physical sexual maturity while still developing psychological, emotional and spiritual maturity,

teenagers can be, and in fact are, easily exploited by those who portray nudity, illicit sexual relations and promiscuity as the norm. In addressing members of the Religious Alliance Against Pornography in Rome just last Thursday, Pope John Paul II stated: "By its very nature, pornography denies the genuine meaning of human sexuality as a God-given gift. By reducing the body to an instrument for the gratification of the senses, pornography frustrates authentic moral growth and undermines the development of mature and healthy relationships."

In fact, according to the National Family Foundation, 72 percent of junior high school boys say they want to imitate what they see in sexually-oriented, R-rated motion pictures.

Furthermore, many film makers traffic in gratuitous and graphic violence. As Dr. Aletha Huston, professor at the University of Kansas points out: "Virtually all independent scholars agree. We keep pumping children with the message that violence is the way to solve their problems—and some of it takes hold."

A United States Senate Subcommittee found that there is a direct correlation between television and movie violence and violent crime.

When we consider that the typical American teenager views fifty R-rated films each year, and that motion pictures, television programs and music videos are more graphic every year, it is no wonder that we are suffering a breakdown in our culture.

And when do our young people ever see the results of illicit sexual activity and violence? Too often, only when the consequences hit home are young people exposed to harsh reality—when their future plans are disrupted by an unwanted pregnancy, or when they discover that they have contracted an incurable disease, or when their schoolyard is littered with the bodies of friends shot down in some senseless act of violence.

The motion picture and television industries must accept their share of the responsibility for these tragic results of their exploitation of sex and violence. These industries cannot hide behind a misplaced cry for "freedom of expression." I would encourage the media to look upon calls for reform not as a censorship issue, but, rather, as an issue of human rights and dignity. Calling pornography a "serious threat to society," the Pope added that "... freedom, once detached from its moral foundations, becomes easily confused with license." The diffusion of pornography, he said, "is at times considered a legitimate expression of free speech with the consequent debasement of individuals, especially women."

However, we in the religious community cannot make excuses either. We have not made ourselves as available as we once did to assist the entertainment industry in developing standards capable of producing uplifting movies and television programs that do not resort to glorifying the evils we now see incessantly on our theater and TV screens.

The Christian Film and Television Commission has updated the Motion Picture Code. This is one response to the current absence of moral standards in the production and distribution of films and television productions. Perhaps the time is ripe for the entertainment industry to consider the advisability of having such a code, independent of industry control, free of the glaring conflict of interest industry control implies.

I do not propose that this is the only possible means to achieving the end of reform-

ing movies and television, but I do ask the industry to consider that something must be done, including an effort to better police itself to curb the many attempts to test the limits of what is appropriate. Just open the Entertainment Section in any of our newspapers this weekend and you will find that 90 percent or more of the films now showing are R-rated, with the level of violence and sexual promiscuity expanding year after year.

I reiterate what I said in "We Are a Family Called Home by God," my Pastoral Letter on the family:

I ask radio, television and movie decision makers, along with the advertising companies which support them, to evaluate and redirect your pervasive influence to constructive programming and advertising which will enhance positive social values and family life, rather than confirm and encourage anti-moral and anti-social behavior. Your real talents are not found in simply reflecting what already exists, but in directing us to what we can become.

Pope John Paul urged families to "be the first champion of the battle against this evil" and stressed the "need for decisive intervention by the authorities charged with the promotion of the common good," and the need for family's rights to be safeguarded through appropriate legislation.

We who believe in God know that rights must always be balanced by responsibilities, and that it is possible in our pluralistic society to form a consensus on moral standards based upon values that transcend time and space, and are permanent in nature. I am talking about the Ten Commandments, the foundation of Western Civilization.

Thirty-five years ago, Cecil B. DeMille, that giant of Hollywood, said this at a gathering prior to the New York premiere of his epic film, "The Ten Commandments":

The Ten Commandments are not the laws. They are the law . . . The Ten Commandments are the principles by which man may live with God and man may live with man. They are the expressions of the mind of God for His creatures. They are the charter and guide of human liberty, for there can be no liberty without law. . . In the final analysis, we do not break the Commandments. They break us if we disregard them. They are not rules to obey as a personal favor to God. They are fundamental principles without which mankind cannot live together.

Was there ever a time when we more urgently needed to return to these values than now, when our world is emerging from the bloodiest and most godless of all centuries?

Dear friends, may God bless you for the difference you are making in helping to shape a society and a world community in which God's design for the human person becomes the norm rather than the exception.

A TRIBUTE TO REMBERTO BASTANZURI

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to recognize Mr. Remberto Bastanzuri, an exile from Cuba and president of the Atlas Paper Mills. The Hialeah maker of paper products has come a long way from his roots in Cuba, moving to many cities before he had the opportunity to come to Miami and

pursue his dream of owning a paper manufacturing plant. In a Miami Herald article entitled "Exile Businessman Seeing Dream Come True," Derek Reveron reports on the remarkable successes of Remberto Bastanzuri:

Every day for three years, Remberto Bastanzuri cut sugar cane in the Cuban countryside. Every night, he salved his body's soreness with visions of paper manufacturing plants he dreamed of owning in the United States and Cuba.

That was 20 years ago. Today, he is president of Atlas Paper Mills, a Hialeah maker of paper products. He can't open a plant in Cuba yet. But as Atlas expands and his stake in it grows, he can make his work life in the United States as Cuban as possible. Nearly all of Atlas' 150 employees are Cuban.

"It's like a continuation of my life in Cuba," he says. "One month, a guy arrives on a raft, and the next month he has a car and is drinking beer with me. That makes me sleep well."

OWNERSHIP STAKE RISES

Bastanzuri sleeps better than ever these days. When Atlas was founded in 1982, he owned 5 percent of the company. Recently, his stake rose from 19 percent to 25 percent, when he teamed with three executives and Berkshire Partners, a Boston investment firm, for a leveraged buyout of Atlas from Michael Scheck, owner of Sweet Paper Sales Corp., a Miami distributor of paper products.

"I feel like I'm in heaven," Bastanzuri says. "The mill is easy to handle. The only pressure I have is the recession."

To cope with the sour economy, within the last year, Atlas has shaved 20 percent to 25 percent off the price of its products: toilet paper and paper towels. Employees haven't received a raise in two years. However, a pay hike is planned soon, Bastanzuri says.

SALES KEEP CLIMBING

The price cut and delayed raises were prompted by sluggish orders from the paper products distributors and brokers that account for almost all of Atlas' customers.

Despite the slowdown, sales increased from \$11.9 million in 1990 to \$14.1 million in 1991, largely because of expanded production facilities. Atlas continues to grow, recently completing a \$3.8 million expansion that almost doubled its capacity. The company expects 1992 sales to be in the \$20 million range, Bastanzuri says.

The company hasn't made a profit in two years. The reasons: expansion expenses and the recession. However, with growth plans completed and an expected turnaround in the economy, Atlas expects to make a profit this year, Bastanzuri says.

Scheck, who has known Bastanzuri for 10 years, describes him as "a quiet man who is good with people and an easy-going person. He is second to none as an engineer."

An engineer who owns paper mills. That's all Bastanzuri ever wanted to be. "I thought about owning my own paper mill every day I was cutting sugar cane and hauling bags of chicken feed," he says.

LONG TRIP FROM CUBA

He didn't always labor on farms in Cuba. A testament to his forbearance is how, under the Castro government, he was cast from his job as technical director of Cuba's paper mills to a job on the farms before being allowed to leave the country.

Bastanzuri, 56, was born in Cardenas, Cuba, the fourth of five children. His father managed a sugar mill. By Cuban standards, the family was middle class.

While studying for a degree in chemical engineering at the University of Havana,

Bastanzuri got a part-time job as a machine operator at a paper mill. By his senior year, Bastanzuri was working in the laboratory, as a quality-control chemist. In 1960, just months after Fidel Castro seized Havana, Bastanzuri graduated and continued rising through the ranks at the paper mill, Empresa Consolidada del Papel. In 1962, he was asked by the Castro government to upgrade and design other paper-production facilities and was named technical director of the island's paper mills.

In 1969, Bastanzuri asked the Cuban government for permission to live in the United States. The day after his request, he received a visit at work from a group of government, military and industry officials. They wanted to know why he wanted to leave. Politely, Bastanzuri said, "I am not a Communist, and I would like to live outside Cuba."

Change your mind, the officials urged.

Gently, he held firm, "I respect your point of view, but I am not a Communist."

WEEKEND VISITS

The next day, he was transported to a small ramshackle paper mill in the countryside. There he lived in a small room. He was allowed to visit the family on weekends.

The separation didn't weaken his resolve. He clung to his feelings about communism, he says.

"On a regular basis, a government person would come to my room to try change my mind. He was friendly. We drank together. He tried to get me to say good things about the revolution and communism. But I was firm in my ideas, without insulting the revolution."

"One day, the guy didn't show up, and I said, 'Something must be wrong.'"

The next day, he was sent to a farm to cut sugar cane. He was allowed to come home at the end of each sunup-to-sunset work day.

"Every day, I was thinking that, soon, they are going to let me go."

In 1973, after three years of cutting sugar cane, he received a telegram. It said report to immigration officials to arrange his departure from Cuba. The same day, all of Bastanzuri's possessions and money were confiscated. He spent the night with relatives, who gave him some money. The next day, Bastanzuri and his two daughters boarded a flight to Madrid.

He had been to Spain and several other European nations before, as part of an effort to buy machinery and gain technological knowledge.

"I knew practically everyone in Europe in the [paper] industry," Bastanzuri says.

GETTING A FOOHOLD

Through his contacts, after one week in Madrid, he landed a job as a sales manager for Escher Wyss, a German paper manufacturer.

With a foothold in the industry and a way to support his family, Bastanzuri continued to pursue his primary goal: To live in the United States and start his own business.

"I was desperately looking for a job in the U.S.," he says. Finally, in 1974, he landed a slot in New York, with Parsons & Whittemore, as a senior project engineer. Immediately, he focused on his next goal: To start his own business in Miami.

His chance came in 1979. He was transferred to Florida for what was to be a temporary assignment: help build a paper recycling plant. While doing that, he stayed up late at night writing a proposal for his own paper mill.

After the proposal was completed, he shopped it to investors. Finally, he found an

American businessman who had lived in Cuba. Bastanzuri declines to name him.

They bought used manufacturing equipment and started Atlas in 1982. The investor owned 95 percent of the company. Bastanzuri owned 5 percent. In 1983, Scheck paid the investor \$2 million for Atlas. Since then, Bastanzuri's stake has gradually increased.

He hopes to own most of the company. And he also hopes to own a paper mill in Cuba. He has even picked out the spot. It'll be near Cardenas, where he was born.

Remberito Bastanzuri's story is an inspiring one and I am pleased to bring him to my colleagues' attention. I want to wish Mr. Bastanzuri much success with Atlas Paper Mills and for all of his aspirations.

TESTIMONY BEFORE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE CONCERNING EXPIRING TAX PROVISIONS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on January 28, 1991, I testified before the House Ways and Means Committee to offer my support for seven tax provisions which are scheduled to expire on June 30, 1992.

I insert my comments in the RECORD.

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN RON MAZZOLI

Mr. Chairman, thanks to you and to the Members of this distinguished Committee for allowing me to offer my views on the important issues presented by the twelve tax provisions scheduled to expire June 30, 1992.

The hearings the Committee conducted in December concerning the state of the American economy were outstanding for their wealth and depth and for the quality of experts who spoke to the issue. The Committee was most generous in allowing me to testify and then allowing me to sit alongside the Members the remainder of the testimony. I am very appreciative and grateful for this hospitality.

But, now to the task at hand. The point of these hearings today is to decide which of the tax provisions scheduled to expire at the end of 1991 but extended to June 30, should be made permanent and which should be allowed to expire.

Mr. Chairman, I was happy to cosponsor Congressman Guarini's legislation last November which gave these provisions new life until they could be examined more carefully regarding their continued usefulness given today's economic conditions and heavy deficit. I commend you and your Committee for moving ahead on these proposals so early in this session of Congress.

I have consulted closely with political and business leaders in my community of Louisville and Jefferson County about these tax provisions in preparing my testimony. And, based on their comments and my own observations, Mr. Chairman, I urge the permanent extension for:

- Tax credit for low-income rental housing;
- Mortgage revenue bonds and mortgage credit certificates;
- Exclusion from income of employer-provided educational assistance;
- Deduction of the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals;
- Targeted jobs tax credit;
- Tax credit for research and experimentation; and,

Tax credit for orphan clinical drug testing expenses.

Since these tax provisions have been so successful in Louisville and Jefferson County, I wish to elaborate on some of them.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

During a recent meeting with City of Louisville Cabinet, Mayor Jerry Abramson and the Department Directors, James Allen, the Director of the City of Louisville Housing and Urban Development Department, detailed the benefits to our community of the Low-Income Housing tax credit (LIHTC) and Mortgage Revenue Bond (MRB) program.

For example, Mr. Allen reported that one-fourth of the 1,200 rental units built with City funds since 1986 utilized low-income housing tax credit. The City's experience is that developers and lenders are growing more accustomed to the tax credit and are relying less, therefore, on City funding for financing housing construction for low and moderate income citizens.

The Mortgage Revenue Bond (MRB) program assists low-income families by reducing home mortgage costs. It is estimated that the MRB program has made home ownership possible for 131,000 families last year in the nation. Letters I have received from constituents establish that, were it not for the MRB program, home ownership would remain a dream—not a reality—for many people in my District and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

By making the LIHTC and the MRB programs permanent, some consistency and stability can be brought into the nation's housing policy. Placing these programs on solid foundation in my view, should be included in any economic recovery plan.

EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

A strong case can be made for making permanent the status of the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC). The TJTC provides an incentive for business owners to hire workers who need training and experience to overcome physical or economic disadvantage and become productive, efficient workers. TJTC makes the hiring of workers occupying the margins of the job market financially feasible. It is estimated that the TJTC is responsible for the employment of 5,000,000 low-income individuals a year.

In my state of Kentucky, it was estimated that as many as 9,000 jobs would have been lost in 1990 had not the TJTC been extended. Among these job fatalities would have been economically disadvantaged youths between ages of 18 and 22, economically disadvantaged Vietnam veterans, ex-convicts, and Social Security recipients.

Mr. Chairman, we need the TJTC made permanent to provide employment opportunities for those people who want to work, but otherwise would not be able to compete for jobs in today's marketplace.

Businesses have also made good use of the Employer-Provided Educational Assistance tax exclusion. This program allows employees to exclude up to \$5,250 annually in tuition reimbursements received from their employer.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this program should be made permanent because the country needs a well-trained, well-educated workforce if it is to meet the challenges that the emerging global marketplace presents and because low-income persons—the very ones most threatened by the changing nature of the job market—are making good use of this program to update their job skills and to stay productive.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION

The last tax provision I will comment upon is the Research and Experimentation tax

credit (R&E). No one questions the need for more R&E—or R&D as we used to say—as one way to make America internationally competitive. The U.S. lags behind Germany and Japan in investing in R&E, and this trend simply cannot continue.

Among the major users of the R&E tax credit have been universities and colleges. For example, the University of Louisville's Telecommunications Research Center is partially funded by South Central Bell Company and is used by the University's faculty and students to research ways to improve business operations and solve specific business problems.

Mr. Chairman, the R&E tax credit marries businesses with other businesses, businesses with the public sector, and businesses with educational institutions. All these sectors separately and in tandem are going to be needed to maintain America's preeminence in technology.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the seven tax provisions which I support for permanent status are needed for long-term economic growth. A major task for the Committee and for all Members is to find funds to pay for these tax provisions. I pledge my assistance to you in this task.

Again, thanks for allowing me to offer my views and I look forward to the work of the Committee.

IN RECOGNITION OF JAMES R. "JIMMY" HERMAN

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of James R. "Jimmy" Herman, a man whose life has been dedicated to improving the lives of working men and women; who carries out in deed the ideals of compassion and justice; who makes headlines throughout the Nation and the world yet who is humble to a fault; who is also a dear and close personal friend.

Born and raised in Newark, NJ, Jimmy had trade unionism in his blood. At 14, he led a 2-day wildcat strike at a pie factory for a penny an hour wage increase. After the owner conceded the raise, he warned Jimmy that he had "better spend it wisely, because it would not last long," implying that Jimmy would soon be fired. "I knew then and there who my friends were and whose side I was on," recollected Jimmy. At age 17 he went to sea as a member of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards. A self-educated man, Jimmy said his voyages "provided the opportunity to read everything in reach, and to talk with people who had seen it all."

In 1953, after 11 years as a seafarer, he came to San Francisco working first as a member of the ILWU Local 6, and later as a member of Ship Clerks Local 34. In 1960 he was elected vice-president of Local 34, and a year later, president of the local.

For the next 17 years, Jimmy was among the most active and dynamic west coast union leaders. In 1977, his leadership was recognized by his election to the presidency of the ILWU, succeeding the legendary Harry Bridges as the second president of the ILWU. Under his stewardship, wages for longshore-

men doubled and the maximum monthly pension tripled. He steered the ILWU into an affiliation with the AFL-CIO in 1988, and above all, kept the union strong and viable during difficult times for the labor movement and for the maritime industry that is the backbone of the ILWU.

The labor movement offered me a chance to be a part of history, not just a passive observer," said Jimmy, "I'll never be able to repay that debt." In that spirit, Jimmy put the ILWU at the forefront of social activism, committing his union to affirm universal principles of human rights and justice through its actions, whether refusing to unload cargo from South Africa and El Salvador, or standing shoulder to shoulder with united farm workers in the fields.

This year, Jimmy retired from the presidency of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, an office he has held since 1977. Despite his retirement, we are fortunate that Jimmy will remain a leader in San Francisco, protecting his cherished waterfront and the bay area's maritime industries through his presidency of the port commission, and serving as a conscience to the community on social issues through his involvement with organizations such as Delancey Street.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 8, the San Francisco community honored Jimmy's achievements. On behalf of the thousands of workers and their families who benefited from his leadership, on behalf of the thousands touched by his good works in the community, I am pleased to share with this Congress the work of my friend, Jimmy Herman, for his devotion, service, and commitment to this great Nation.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, it was with great pride that my congressional district commemorated the centennial anniversary of the South Central School District on February 6, 1992.

On its 100th birthday, South Central School District has much to celebrate. As one of the oldest districts in the State, South Central is a leader in educational excellence. The district's long tradition of community support and innovative instruction is reflected in the quality of its many distinguished graduates and in the variety of awards it has received over the years. In the same tradition, South Central now is forging ahead with completion of a state-of-the-art academic facility at Foster High School. This facility will allow South Central to enter its second century with the same commitment to outstanding education that has guided it for the past 100 years. I applaud the community and the district for their foresight in constructing this new facility—it confirms what many already know: that this community and this district are dedicated to educational excellence.

We know that, as a society and as an economic power, America is only as good as its

educational system. A democracy can succeed only with an educated electorate. I am very proud to represent the South Central School District in Congress and I wish them the very best in the next century.

TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED VETERANS COUNCIL OF YOUNGSTOWN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my sincerest gratitude at having been named Citizen of the Year by the United Veterans Council of Greater Youngstown and its environs at their 50th installation of officers banquet on January 25, 1992.

It is truly a pleasure to be awarded such a distinction from an organization dedicated to both commemorating our Nation's veterans and carrying out many other honorable civic duties. For 50 years other members of the United Veterans Council have kept the torch of patriotism lit in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Undoubtedly, they provide this area with a kind of inspirational leadership that is imperative to the well-being of the whole community.

Special congratulations must be given to Edward Kundus, the United Veterans Council's chosen Veteran of the Year. Also to be congratulated are those noted for outstanding service in the community, such as Jim Tressel, Youngstown State University's championship-winning football coach; Vince Camp and Stacey Adger, the program directors of WBBW; Eugene Yusko of the Triamobile Reviewing Stand; Clair Matuso, the director of Federal Plaza; John Tablac, veterans service director and Gregg Greenwood of Greenwood Chevrolet. Thanks should be attributed to WBBW, WFMJ, WKBN, WYTV, Larry Quinn and the Vicindicator for their contribution to this organization.

The installation of officers banquet was held in honor of Robert A. Chesney, the new UVC commander. Other officers were announced as follows: Andrew J. Mehley, senior vice-commander; Charles Hawes, junior vice-commander; Robert Davis, adjutant; Ken Nagel, treasurer, and Philip Shank, chaplain.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to thank the United Veterans Council for choosing me as their Citizen of the Year and to commend the recipients of UVC's other fine distinctions.

BISHOP JOSEPH F. MAGUIRE RETIRES

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker—

To heal not to injure,
To help not to hurt,
To strengthen and sustain,
With patience, compassion and trust.
To unite not divide,

To counsel not to condemn,
To reason and reconcile,
Through peace, understanding and love.

Joseph F. Maguire wrote these words and during the time he was the bishop of the Diocese of Springfield, MA, he followed them to the letter. He not only applied these beliefs to the members of his parish, but he also took them to heart when any person needed help.

Joseph F. Maguire was born on September 4, 1919, to Joseph T. Maguire and Grace Wenger Maguire. He grew up in the predominantly Irish-Catholic neighborhood of Brighton, MA. Family and friends would say that Joey was always a good kid with just one weakness—sports. Every afternoon he could be found playing either football, baseball, or hockey. It was convenient for him because the playground was right outside the backyard and there were always plenty of other kids around to challenge him. It was in that small neighborhood park that Joey developed the skills that would make him a hero in high school and college sports.

He attended the St. Columbkille's School for his primary and secondary education. He graduated in 1937 as a three-sport athlete. The following semester, Joseph entered Boston College. He continued to excel in hockey and baseball where he was a top line defenseman and a 3-year starting shortstop. But it was his continuing tie with football that made the season special. Although he did not continue to play football while at BC, he attended every game to give support to his friends. They would say he was their best cheerleader, which he was voted in 1941, for at this time women were not allowed to attend BC. This kind of dedication was only a subtle hint of how helpful and supportive Joseph Maguire would eventually become to a number of people.

Upon graduating from Boston College in 1941, Joseph decided to enter the seminary. His friends were not shocked that he decided to do this. Lucey, one of his closest friends at BC said, "I wouldn't say I was surprised, a little I suppose. But it was written all over him. He didn't have to read the book, he was born with it." Little did he know how true this statement was.

Joseph chose to study for the priesthood at St. Joseph's Seminary back in Brighton, and was ordained at Holy Cross Cathedral in Boston, MA, on June 29, 1945, by Cardinal Cushing. Again, his commitment to the church shone through when then-Father Maguire reported to his first assignment as associate pastor at St. Joseph's in Lynn, MA. Within the last few weeks at the seminary, Joseph was playing in a baseball game and broke his leg sliding into second base. Rather than be shy about his first appearance in a cast, he used his injury to show his dedication to sports and was able to gain the love of his new parish. No matter what condition he was in when he appeared to the members of a new church, the people fell in love with Bishop Maguire.

Beginning with his assignment in the church in Lynn, MA, from 1946-47, then-Father Maguire held numerous other positions before coming to Springfield. From 1947-48, he was the associate pastor at St. Anne's in Readville, MA, and then at the Blessed Sacrament in Jamaica Plain from 1948-61. He took some time

away from this job to be the chaplain with the National Guard from 1956-59. When he returned in the early part of 1960, he continued his position in Jamaica Plain and also became the associate pastor at St. Mary of the Hills in Milton, MA, until 1962.

He then was named secretary to then-Cardinal Richard Cushing, a post he held until the cardinal retired in 1970. He was reappointed secretary under Archbishop Humberto Medeiros. He was named monsignor on April 6, 1964. He held numerous service positions while serving as the secretary. His skill at managing time, showing concern, and taking care of people led to him being named parish priest of St. John the Baptist Parish in Quincy, MA, on May 4, 1971. He was still holding this position when he was appointed an auxiliary bishop on February 2, 1972. A month later, he was named regional bishop of the Brockton region. Again, his service and concern for his people made him the obvious choice for his next appointment.

According to an April 13, 1976, news release issued by the Archbishop of Boston, Boston Auxiliary Bishop Joseph F. Maguire, 56, was named coadjutor bishop of the diocese of Springfield. This appointment was made by Pope Paul VI at the Vatican. Upon accepting this appointment, he said he would go "with confidence and enthusiasm to the diocese of Springfield." With all that he would achieve as bishop of Springfield, no one realized just how much confidence and enthusiasm he would bring to the people in the area of western Massachusetts.

On May 7, 1976, Bishop Maguire entered the St. Michael's Cathedral to assume the formal role of assistant and future successor to Bishop Weldon. He was formally installed on November 4, 1977, at the Springfield Civic Center. After becoming acquainted with the people and the churches in the Springfield area, Bishop Maguire made numerous advancements for the church. For one, no member of his church would lose touch with God if they were bedridden or aged. On February 26, 1978, Bishop Maguire commissioned 300 people to represent more than 60 parishes and institutions in the diocese to be the visitors to the sick and elderly. As the bishop saw it, "parish visiting presents the opportunity for the concerned Christian to be a caring witness to those who by reason of age or infirmity experience a loss of contact with the parish community."

In May 1978, Bishop Maguire instituted another plan to improve his service to the people and priests of the 136 churches and 15 missions in the diocese. This plan would provide for the division of the diocese into four episcopal vicariates, each headed by a priest who would be second in command to the bishop. By distributing the work, the bishop felt his assistants would help him to be more accessible and more informed on all the happenings at the different parishes. And since this plan was a success, he furthered this idea by creating a cabinet for the diocese of Springfield in June 1989. The cabinet helps him with pastoral administration as well as furthering the means of promoting communication and collaboration among the officials. These are just some examples of the numerous things Bishop Maguire has done to improve the diocese of Springfield.

Bishop Maguire has also focused a lot of his attention on issues that are of importance to him. In April 1987, he made a statement about the disabled and their role in the church. He urged the people in the diocese to be aware of the handicapped and to make an effort to integrate them and allow them to the true members of the parish.

Outside the Springfield diocese, Bishop Maguire has shown concern for people unknown to him. His prayers were with the 110,000 victims of the earthquake that devastated Armenia. He gave support to the attempts to resettle the refugees from Poland, South East Asia, Cuba, Haiti, and Ethiopia.

Bishop Maguire is also known for his strong family ties. The importance of his family is exemplified on the personal side of the coat of arms, a long-standing tradition of the church for each bishop. Each member of the Maguire family is represented by some figure on the shield. More importantly, as soon as he got to know the members of his parish and diocese and got involved with the numerous everyday activities there, he could have easily set aside his family, but he never did. One afternoon, his sister called to ask him to pray for her son because he had recently fallen out of the car and he needed to have an operation. Instead of going to the church to pray, he immediately caught the next flight to Schenectady, NY. "In all the years, our family has had an awful lot of sickness and several serious accidents and my brother has always been there for us," says his sister, Grace Waystack.

Bishop Joseph F. Maguire is a man not only concerned with his family and friends, but with all the people he serves. He once said that he sees his role "as a unifier, a reconciler, a guardian of the faith, to recognize the gifts of his people, to generate enthusiasm, good will and hope, and to always be conscious of his spiritual mission and the supernatural." He has always succeeded in doing all of these things and so much more. The bishop will never be replaced in the hearts of the people he has touched, especially those of the people in the diocese of Springfield. I join with thousands of others in the Springfield area in wishing Bishop Joseph F. Maguire the very best in his retirement years.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL PASSPORT BILL

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased today to be able to introduce on behalf of myself, Mr. REGULA, and Mr. TALLON, amendments to the 1965 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act which create the first substantial source of new funds for recreational use of our Federal lands in a number of years. Federal recreation facilities have been heavily impacted by increased use in recent years. Many such facilities have deteriorated and there are major backlogs in deferred maintenance with a significant reduction in the quality of recreation experiences available to the public.

This bill will expand the existing, successful entrance fee program at units of the National Park System to include all areas administered by the Secretary of the Interior and certain Forest Service recreation areas, and create a partnership with the private sector in the active marketing of the new America the Beautiful Passport. I estimate that sales of this new passport will increase at least 5 to 10 times over Golden Eagle Pass sales which totaled about 130,000 last year.

Based on the increased sales, and the slight increase in cost of the annual pass from \$25 to \$30, this proposal can be expected to generate at least \$15 to \$30 million in new funds annually. Further, because the receipts collected through private sector sales of the passport must be used for challenge cost share programs between Federal and non-Federal entities on a 1-to-1 matching basis, the total amount of new funds for recreation programs will be substantially higher.

The new America the Beautiful Passport would provide for free admission to all designated Federal recreation fee areas for the permit holder and family, as well as cover user fees, except for overnight camping. The permit would last for 12 months from the date of purchase as opposed to the current expiration of the annual pass at the end of the calendar year. All funds collected under this program would be covered into special Treasury accounts and available for expenditure by fee collection agencies for recreational facilities and services—trails, boat launch ramps, picnic areas, campgrounds, information facilities, et cetera—resource management, maintenance and fee collection. Surveys have consistently shown that the public is supportive of paying recreational fees when they know that the funds will be returned to those recreation areas.

There is little question that payment of a \$10 entrance fee for a 2-week visit to Yellowstone, Grand Teton, or Grand Canyon is one of the truly great bargains in this country. While this bill does not propose to change the current reasonable fee structure, it will create a national advisory board to review user and entrance fees and provide recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to ensure they are appropriately set. My bill will also provide increased information to the public about recreational opportunities on their Federal lands by replacing the existing Golden Eagle wallet card with a passport book filled with important information about America's Federal lands.

This bill will greatly benefit all affected parties. The public will benefit through payment of a single fee for access to hundreds of recreational sites and being provided increased awareness of opportunities to enjoy their Federal lands; the Federal agencies will benefit through the provision of increased funds in this time of limited funding and through the forging of public-private sector partnerships; and the private sector partners will benefit by being permitted to cover the actual cost of their sales on a commission basis and through the generation of spinoff business from customers who acquire passes from them.

I note that a similar fee proposal has been endorsed by President Bush in his fiscal year 1993 budget submittal. I hope that other Mem-

bers of the House will join with myself and fellow cosponsors in pursuing this legislation in a timely fashion during the 102d Congress.

**A SALUTE TO THE ALVIN AILEY
DANCE THEATER FOUNDATION**

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Alvin Ailey Dance Theater for its prestigious work within the world of fine arts as, well as its work throughout various communities, and for sharing their creative genius with the less fortunate. The group was founded in 1958 by Alvin Ailey, who was a man of vision. His talents ranged from the preservation of African-American cultural heritage to incorporating social statements in the form of dance. Ailey wanted the world to realize that dance was not just a form of entertainment but it was indeed a means of communication.

In 1969, Alvin Ailey founded the Alvin Ailey American Dance Center. This official school of the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater educates over 2,500 students per year in the art of dance. Originally the company employed only black dancers but Ailey shaped it into one that was multiracial, reaching people of extended backgrounds. The members of this multiracial dance company serve as cultural ambassadors, as they maintain an extensive touring schedule that has taken them to 48 States, 45 countries, and 6 continents.

Unfortunately, Ailey's contributions to the world of dance ended with his untimely death in 1989. His career died, but not his irreplaceable influence on dance and the community. His own protégée and former principal dancer of his company, Judith Jamison, became the new artistic director of Alvin Ailey Dance Theater. Not only did Ms. Jamison rejuvenate the dance company, but she has also planned to continue the establishment of several 6-week company residencies in cities throughout the United States. The Ailey Camp is an important component of the dance company's community outreach.

In August 1989, my native State of Maryland established a unique and praiseworthy relationship with the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater. Maryland has been designated as a second home for the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater and the Alvin Ailey Dance Theater Foundation of Maryland, Inc., is the governing body. The program is innovative and exciting in that it uses dance as a core curriculum to impact at-risk youth. Participants are middle school-aged children, who are primarily urban minorities of lower socioeconomic status and are in serious danger of becoming another drop-out statistic due to a host of problems. They are given an opportunity to enhance their creativity and self-esteem and become motivated, all through the glorious experience of dance.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me applauding the Alvin Ailey Dance Theater Foundation of Maryland, Inc., for its superior work and commitment to bringing artistic excellence to the State of Maryland.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA INDIAN
CHIEF**

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188—Senate Joint Resolution 217, House Joint Resolution 342—Congress and the President designated 1992 as the "Year of the American Indian." This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the "Year of the American Indian," and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing today for the consideration of my colleagues a short biography of Pontiac, an Ottawa chief who organized one of the greatest alliances of Indians in American history. This biography is taken from a Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

PONTIAC (OTTAWA)

Pontiac, the Ottawa Indian chief who organized one of the greatest alliances of Indians in American history, was born in Ohio around 1720. His domain was the Great Lakes country, occupied by the French until their defeat by the English in Canada in 1760.

Ottawas and other Algonquian tribes of the area had lived peacefully among the French, and intermarried with them. Pontiac was at first inclined to be friendly to the new English occupiers, agreeing to acknowledge King George as an "uncle," if not as a superior. But the Indians soon discovered that the British were quite unlike the generous and easy-going French, regarding them as unwelcome squatters on lands rightfully English. With a decree forbidding them to buy rum, the Indians' grievances intensified until by 1763 the entire district was in turmoil.

Pontiac, who had been impressed by an Indian mystic known as the "Delaware Prophet," determined to lead an all-out campaign to right Indian wrongs. Having sent the war belt of red wampum to Indian tribes from Lake Ontario to the Mississippi River, the Ottawa chief, a powerful and persuasive speaker whose air of command marked him as a leader, called upon the Indians to throw the British out. The French were sure to help the Indian cause, he said, and they could stay. He persuaded the Indians to join a daring conspiracy: all British-held posts were to be attacked simultaneously. Detroit, key post of the Great Lakes forts, were to be the prime target.

The plot was launched on May 7, 1763, when a group of Pontiac's warriors, sawed-off muskets hidden under their blankets, entered Fort Detroit on a pretext. The fort was not captured, for its commander had been warned. Elsewhere, however, the conspiracy was successful.

Within a few months, 9 British forts had been captured, and a 10th abandoned by its occupants. Only Detroit, and Fort Pitt in Pennsylvania, still held. With great difficulty, British forces managed to hold off a combined Indian force of about 900 at Detroit, receiving occasional reinforcements

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through the water route to the Niagara. The Fort was almost exhausted when help came in October. In a bloody battle, Capt. James Dalyell and 220 men clashed with Pontiac at the head of 400 Ottawas and Chippewas. The Indians were victorious, and Dalyell, captured, was killed. But Detroit was reinforced. Pontiac, too, strengthened his forces, and the siege resumed.

At Fort Pitt, two Scottish regiments relieved the post, which had been under heavy attack by allied Delawares, Mingoes, Shawnees, and Hurons. After heavy losses on both sides, whites forced the Indians to retreat, and Fort Pitt was safe.

All this time, Pontiac, confident that French help would come, had not known that Great Britain and France had signed a peace treaty in London the February before. When he received a letter from the French commander at Fort de Chartres in Louisiana Territory, Pontiac knew there was no longer any real hope of Indian success. Written in fatherly terms, the letter urged "my French children" to bury the hatchet. The French would not abandon their children, but would supply them from across the Mississippi. Now, the letter concluded, the Indians must live in peace. Pontiac had no choice but to end the siege of Detroit. Although he continued to oppose the British through the fall and winter of 1764-65, his Indian allies rapidly lost the will to fight. One by one, Hurons, Senecas, Ottawas, and other tribes gave up.

In April 1765, Pontiac admitted defeat, and helped British forces to subdue scattered Indian bands. Winning the admiration and respect of the British, he lost much Indian support. By 1768, the man who had inspired the alliance and revolt of the great Algonquian tribes had become the target of their jealousy and hostility. In 1769, a Peoria Indian named Black Dog was assigned by a council of his tribe to murder Pontiac, and on April 20 of that year, in Cahokia, Ill., a stab in the back ended the life of the great Ottawa chief.

**SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF
SUCCESS**

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of the 75th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Daniel L. McCormick Council 1831, Knights of Columbus of South Orange, on February 29, 1992, I request that the following history of the organization be read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with the special recognition of the House for the organization's many contributions to the community:

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SUCCESS

On May 17, 1916, the first meeting of the South Orange Council was held at Mayer's Hall in South Orange. The First Grand Knight, Joseph McGinity, presided. This Council was organized with seventy charter members. The organizers of the new Council included members of the then City of Orange Council who lived in South Orange. These men were supported in their efforts by the State Deputy John F. O'Neill.

The Council immediately received a setback in recruiting efforts with the start of World War I. Many of the members were drafted and left to serve their country. The Council waived dues for these men. Among

the activities on the home front, the remaining members sponsored a rally at Columbia High School, then on Academy Street in South Orange, which was so large that many had to be turned away at the door. In October, 1917, the Council presented our Lady of Sorrows with a flag containing a star for every Council member in the service.

Following the first World War, the Council started to truly grow and prosper. A Columbian Club was organized to issue stock to members. In 1920, the Columbian Club purchased a building with a hall from the Harris estate on Fairview Avenue in South Orange. Continued prosperity followed the Council through the 'Twenties' as the Council membership grew.

However, during the Depression, the Council, along with other fraternal organizations, struggled through hard times. The Council leaders managed to recruit enough new members to offset the loss of the older members. The Columbian Club, through one emergency after another, managed to maintain the physical plant. In the depths of the Depression, the South Orange Council was designated the host Council for the 1934 Knights of Columbus State Convention in East Orange.

The Silver Anniversary banquet, in May 1941, was an occasion to look back and count the blessings of the first quarter-century. The banquet was held at the Mayfair in West Orange. While the plans were made for this Anniversary, another conflict loomed on the horizon. In December, 1941, the country found itself involved in World War II. Fifty-seven of the council members, over twenty percent, left the Council Home on Fairview Avenue, and answered their country's call to arms. Only one, James O'Hearn, Jr., died in combat. During the conflict, the Fairview was regularly mailed to our absent brothers, and their letters to the Council were included in this publication, thus keeping the members informed of the activities of our absent military. Also, the Council had a charge card from Bamberger's, Newark, and used it to send presents to the men in the service. In 1942, the Council sponsored a First Degree at Sutton Hall, and one thousand men, from Councils throughout New Jersey, joined the Order.

After the War, Council membership again flourished, allowing the Columbian club to retire the mortgage. In 1966, at the Fortieth Anniversary Banquet, held in East Orange, the mortgage was finally burned.

Under a continuing line of dedicated, committed and persevering Grand Knights, the Council became one of the premiere Councils in New Jersey, culminating with the election, in July 1956, of Past Grand Knight Daniel McCormick as State Deputy. Dan's responsibility was to continue to lead the 50,000 Knights of Columbus in New Jersey forward in Charity, Unity, Fraternity and Patriotism. Subsequently, Dan was elected as a member of the Supreme Board of Directors and Supreme Treasurer of the Order. In 1984, after Dan's death, the Council petitioned the Supreme Council and the Supreme Board of Directors for permission to rename itself 'Daniel L. McCormick Council 1831'. The Supreme Council and the Supreme Board of Directors approved this change.

In 1960, the membership financed the construction of the beautiful shrine of the Immaculate Conception which still stands on Fairview Avenue, in front of the Council Home. The Council also made a contribution of \$1,000 to the new school addition at Our Lady of Sorrows in South Orange, and a like amount was given to Sacred Heart, Vailsburg, for their new school.

In 1966, the Golden Anniversary Banquet was held. Over three hundred attended.

Over the years, the Council has contributed to many charities. The Right to Life Cocktail Party, in January each year, has raised over \$10,000.00 to provide women with viable alternatives to abortion. Likewise, over \$10,000.00 has been raised for the Retarded Citizens in New Jersey in our week-end collections in the spring of each year.

Any history such as this, is of necessity brief, and the contributions of many officers and members are omitted. The many unsung heroes of this Council know who they are and their reward awaits them in eternity. This Council has much to be proud of, and its members, through their personal lives and in their Council involvement, truly embody the principles of the Order, Charity, Unity, Fraternity and Patriotism.

IN HONOR OF 50 YEARS—BRUNO AND BELLA ODELLO

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Bruno and Bella Odello on their 50th wedding anniversary, which they will celebrate February 15, 1992. They have been good friends of my family for many years and I have come to greatly appreciate their dedication to each other, their family, and the community.

Bella and Bruno were married in Castroville on February 15, 1942. Bruno Odello was born in Iron Mountain, Shasta County, CA. At the age of 9, his family moved to Carmel Valley, where Bruno attended school and graduated from Monterey High School in 1933. After attending business courses in Pacific Grove and working for Bank of America in Monterey, Bruno, his brother Emilio, and others formed a new artichoke farming partnership which they would eventually call Odello Bros., a business which keeps Bruno busy to this day.

Bella Calcagno was born in San Francisco, and 6 years later her family moved to Moss Landing to become vegetable farmers. Bella attended Monterey High School and then graduated from Salinas High School in 1941. Bella worked on the family farm that would eventually become the Moon Glow Dairy owned by her brother Louis. After marrying Bruno, Bella raised their three children, who were born 2 and then 16 years apart.

In their 50 years of marriage, Bella and Bruno have been much more than husband and wife to one another, for they have been pillars of the community for many years. They have been mother and father to their children John, Claire, and Michael, and are now proud grandparents to four beautiful grandchildren. They have been active participants in local politics and supportive boosters of all Carmel High School sports. They have donated their time to such worthy organizations as the Knights of Columbus, Carmel Youth Programs, and the local Little League. More importantly, they have unfailingly loved one another for half of a century. A love that lasts this long is unusual and they have shared their commitment to each other with those they come in contact with.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask my colleagues to recognize Bruno and Bella for their outstanding support for the community and each other as we congratulate them on their 50th wedding anniversary. It is my hope that they will continue to share their love in the 16th Congressional District of California for many years to come.

COMMENDING DR. NARENDRA GUNAJI, U.S. COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, during the past 5 years I have had the pleasure of working closely with Dr. Narendra Gunaji, U.S. Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission. In my long history with the IBWC, Dr. Gunaji has proved to be its most aggressively effective Commissioner. I would like to take this opportunity to commend his excellent work.

From the day President Reagan chose him to lead the Commission, Dr. Gunaji's expertise and old-fashioned know-how served to create an atmosphere of partnership with Mexico which led to a multitude of successes. It is no exaggeration to say that in his 5 years as Commissioner Dr. Gunaji has safeguarded the health and well-being of millions of American citizens.

His dynamism and innovative management style helped build the foundation of the Tijuana sanitation project, a project of utmost importance to my constituents in both the Imperial Beach and San Diego regions.

In 1987, when Dr. Gunaji took over as Commissioner, the citizens of Imperial Beach and San Diego faced a serious health threat arising from raw sewage flowing at a rate of over 10 million gallons per day into the Tijuana River and, eventually, into the Pacific Ocean. The flow eventually meant the quarantine of Imperial Beach.

Dr. Gunaji acted quickly to address the immediate problem and has labored tirelessly since then to bring a permanent solution to the border sewage crisis. His initial efforts resulted in an emergency sewage conveyance pipeline which connected the Tijuana pumping plant to the San Diego sewage system. In addition, the defensive pumping stations he helped set up captured and returned a total of about 300,000 gallons of sewage per day from strategic points along the border to Mexico.

His crowning achievement to date, however, is the planned joint international waste water treatment plant which will eventually serve to eradicate the sewage problem on the border. The plan's very conception would not have been possible without him.

His job as Commissioner has not been an easy one as tragedies linked to sewage on both sides of the border have been depressingly frequent. In all he has done as Commissioner, however, Dr. Gunaji has proved himself to be an innovative, diplomatic manager who possesses the requisite technical ability

to get things done. His unceasing dedication to the pursuit of a permanent solution to the border's sewage problems has yielded success after success. It is good to know that as we work toward the eradication of the sewage problem in our area we will be able to rely on Dr. Gunaji's expertise and commitment.

It is my hope that the administration will continue to give its solid support to Commissioner Gunaji as he seeks to supervise the effort to eliminate the threat of Mexican sewage to the United States.

Again, I commend Dr. Gunaji's work as Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission and wish him every continued success in 1992.

VOLUNTEERS: THE HEART OF VA HEALTH CARE

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, each year during the second week of February, the Department of Veterans Affairs conducts a national salute to the 60,000 veterans of our Nation who are hospitalized in VA medical facilities on any given day. It is to remind them that they are not forgotten. It is to remind them that they are appreciated. It is to remind ourselves that their deeds form the keystone to America's freedom.

I doubt there are any of us who do not have at least some idea of the loneliness and anxieties that can beset patients in the hospital environment; they are away from home—perhaps a great distance—many times away from family, and away from the familiar circumstances of everyday life. Seemingly insignificant things—magazines, toiletries, shared walks, a kind word or two, an attentive ear, or just the human touch—though no replacement for a doctor or nurse, can play a profound role in a patient's recovery and can make a beneficial impact on the well-being of both the veteran and his/her family.

I urge anyone who is interested in participating in the "National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans" this week—February 9 through 15—to contact the voluntary service at the nearest VA hospital. The voluntary service can accommodate any schedule; volunteer functions can be performed entirely at your convenience, whether for an hour, a day, a week or longer.

This year's national salute is chaired by entertainer Donald O'Connor and the program's honorary patron is First Lady Barbara Bush. It is particularly appropriate that Valentine's Day, a day of love and caring, is celebrated during this week-long event. Sharing time with hospitalized veterans is a wonderful way to express gratitude for the magnificent gifts they have given us. In turn, volunteers will be enriched, not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but by the enlightening experience of visiting with those who have so greatly influenced American and world history.

This unique volunteer effort provides an opportunity for many of our citizens to visit a VA hospital and witness the exceptional work of the dedicated health care, administrative and

support staffs who take such good care of some of our most valuable citizens.

While this event is important, voluntarism should not be limited to a single week. Each year, thousands of volunteers—89,000 in 1991—donate millions of hours to aiding and providing comfort to the patients of our veterans' medical facilities.

I want to express my appreciation, and I am sure the appreciation of those who have experienced their benevolence, to those who so selflessly give their time and energy to complement the health care efforts of VA's physicians, nurses, and other health care professionals. Volunteers perform some 260 different types of duties, many of which you might not expect, including: education programs in which volunteers counsel, based on their own experiences, preoperative and postoperative surgical patients; group interaction in psychiatric and substance abuse programs; diversional and therapeutic recreational programs which employ the skills and interests of volunteers—woodworking, leather crafts, music, et cetera—patient feeding; and patient support in external care environments, that is, nursing homes or the veteran's own residence. There are, of course, more traditional volunteer tasks, from administrative support functions to transporting veterans within the hospitals or picking them up and taking them to clinical appointments.

It comes down to one thing: showing a veteran you care. Simply put, volunteers are just good people, and as I have said many times, we could not keep our veterans' hospitals open without them.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES HENRY CLARK

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charles Henry Clark, of Williamsport, PA, who has been nominated for the Peter J. Salmon National Blind Worker of the Year Award. Mr. Clark was nominated by his coworkers at North Central Sight Services, Inc., in Williamsport, as a participant in the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Program.

Congress passed the Javits-Wagner-O'Day [JWOD] Act in 1938. The purpose of this landmark law was to provide employment opportunities for blind Americans. Today this program continues to provide employment and other support services to thousands of blind, multihandicapped blind, and other severely handicapped people throughout the United States.

Many of the individuals who participate in the JWOD Program are not capable of competitive employment or do not desire competitive employment. The JWOD Act has been a successful initiative which has provided gainful employment to many people who would otherwise have had no employment options.

Many of the blind persons served by this program have overcome many obstacles to lead very fulfilling lives. Each year, National Industries for the Blind [NIB], the central non-

profit agency for workshops for the blind participating in the JWOD Program, selects one outstanding blind worker as the Peter J. Salmon National Blind Worker of the Year.

In Williamsport, Charles Henry Clark, who is legally blind, produces pressure sensitive paper labels for sale to the Government. He has earned the admiration and respect of his coworkers, who have sought fit to nominate him for the prestigious Peter Salmon Award, who was a leader who helped improve employment opportunities for the visually impaired nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to pay tribute to Charles Henry Clark for his accomplishments, and to wish him well in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO COACH SPENCE McCracken

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize Coach Spence McCracken for his outstanding work with the young people of Alabama. As athletic director and head football coach at Robert E. Lee High School in Montgomery, AL, Spence has led the Lee Generals to two Alabama State high school championships, in 1986 and 1991.

Spence's career in athletics began early in his life. He was an all-State high school player and lettered 3 years at Auburn University as center for Heisman Trophy winner Pat Sullivan. He began coaching at Decatur High School in 1973, and in his subsequent coaching career he has coached football, baseball, and track. He coached the Lee track team to four consecutive indoor and outdoor State championships between 1973 and 1978. His overall coaching record as a football coach is 117-40, which makes a winning percentage of 75.

Spence has collected many awards during his career. He was named High School Football Coach of the Year in 1986 by USA Today. That same year he was named Pizza Hut Outstanding Coach of the Year, National Coach of the Year by the Exchange Club, and Coach of the Year by the Birmingham Touchdown Club.

These are remarkable accomplishments in themselves, but Spence is more than a good football coach. He complements his professional career with one of outstanding community service. In 1981 the Montgomery Jaycees recognized him as Outstanding Young Man of the Year. In 1983 he was named YMCA Man of the Year, an award for which he has been nominated every year since then. These awards testify to his commitment to using his talents in the service of the young people of his community. He has been a T-ball and Little League coach for many years. He has been a Sunday School teacher for 7 years.

I ask Members of Congress to join me in paying tribute to Spence McCracken, whose activities exemplify that everyone's talents can be put to use to make our communities better places in which to live. Spence's career should remind us that our communities are

made richer when each individual citizen is encouraged to cultivate and put to use his or his special skills and interests.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
CHARLOTTE KENNEDY

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman who has reached a momentous occasion. On February 18, 1992, Mrs. Charlotte Kennedy will have lived through an entire century, which included great periods of American history. She has seen good times and bad times but through it all, one thing has stayed constant in her life, her faith in God.

Mrs. Kennedy was born on February 18, 1892, in Aurora, NC. At an early age, Mrs. Kennedy showed her commitment to God, and since then has spent most of her life in mission spreading God's word. Along with Bishop White, Mrs. Kennedy has traveled to a great many places, including Mexico, in order to reach the people to pronounce God's will. The zeal and enthusiasm that Mrs. Kennedy has exhibited over the years, places her in a real special category and serves as an example of that which we should seek to emulate.

Mrs. Kennedy has mothered four generations spreading love and compassion throughout her entire life. These generations are represented by 12 children, 19 grandchildren, 33 great grandchildren, and 15 great great grandchildren. These numbers are representative of the love and commitment that Mrs. Kennedy has shown her entire life. Although these numbers reflect that she has a large family, I nonetheless know that she is a member of a much larger family, one to which we all belong. Her love and commitment is an inspiration to all of us, and is an example of that which we can draw encouragement and learn a valuable lesson—that love is truly a powerful emotion and can conquer all obstacles in the way.

I would like to congratulate Mrs. Charlotte Kennedy on this momentous occasion and I wish my colleagues to do the same. It is fitting and proper that we offer our warm regards for an individual, who when asked how does she account for her long life, Mrs. Kennedy replied, "The Blessing of the Lord". This statement personifies Charlotte Kennedy and the life she has led.

NATIONAL SALUTE TO
HOSPITALIZED VETERANS

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with much gratitude and appreciation that I join thousands of Americans in saluting our Nations' hospitalized veterans. In this time of tremendous political change, when nations around

the world are experiencing the freedom of democracy, we reflect upon the tremendous degree of sacrifice and commitment offered by the brave men and women who have served in the U.S. military. In both times of war and peace, this special group of Americans have dedicated themselves to the safety and strength of our Nation and the right to self-determination abroad.

The 19th Annual National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans is an opportunity for us to take time, together with Veterans' Administration's medical facilities across the country, to recognize these fine individuals. It is a chance for us to let them know that their service to our country has not been forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, the staff, and volunteers of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital in Bedford, MA, in offering our sincere gratitude to America's hospitalized veterans.

HOOKED AND SLICED

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, the tradition of cutting a deal while hacking out a round of golf is, perhaps, more fiction than fact—but occasionally it is not only true, but notable.

A few years ago a fine gentleman from our Ninth District, Mr. Marve DeWitt of Holland, MI, found that the only hook on the local golf course was not in his swing. It was in the sales job that his golfing partners did in convincing him to participate in the development of a new arts center at a truly fine educational institution, Grand Valley State University. Just last fall that facility was dedicated, and I want to draw to the attention of my colleagues a news report on the event—and then I'll have more to say about hooks, and a few slices:

[From the Grand Rapids Press, Nov. 24, 1991]

ROUND OF GOLF HELPED FUND GVSU'S \$2.1
MILLION ARTS CENTER

(By Jeanne Ambrose)

Little did Marvin DeWitt suspect a day on the links would lighten his wallet by about half a million.

He thought he was out for a round of golf. But before he left the green, he had been coaxed into making a major donation to Grand Valley State University.

DeWitt, co-founder and former chief executive officer of Bil Mar Foods, and his wife, Jerene, then joined with Peter C. Cook, chairman of the board of Mazda Great Lakes, and his wife, Emajean, to donate \$1.6 million to help fund a performance hall at GVSU.

The 9,500-square-foot Cook-DeWitt Center was to be dedicated today in a private ceremony that included the conferring of honorary degrees on Cook and DeWitt.

"I got involved because somebody prodded me just a little bit—a guy by the name of Rich DeVos (Amway Corp. co-founder) on the golf course one day," DeWitt said laughing.

His involvement also was made possible by the Chicago-based Sara Lee Corp., he says, tongue in cheek.

"Whenever we do these things I always thank Sara Lee for buying Bil Mar (in 1987).

That gives us the capital to do what we like."

In all, 18 donors, including the Richard and Helen DeVos Foundation, funded the \$2.1 million project. In addition to private dedication events today and Monday, there will be a series of performances Tuesday to show off the architecturally impressive facility.

The 26 sets of massive pipes of the Reuter organ dominate the front of the 250-seat hall.

"There is no other organ in the world like this. They built it for this room," says George Shirley, adjunct instructor in organ and organist/choirmaster at Park Congregational Church in downtown Grand Rapids.

The organ was "so desperately needed" on campus, Shirley says, because "they've never had a really good instrument out here."

Shirley, who has been teaching at GVSU about 20 years, says he is looking forward to finally being able to teach organ on campus. In the past, all his organ classes had to be taught at his church, he says.

"To hear the organ in this room is wonderful," he says. It has a lot of reverberation . . . This is one of the best acoustical environments I've ever played in."

Ellen Pool, conductor of the Grand Valley State University Singers, couldn't agree more.

Compared to the 500-seat Louis Armstrong Theatre where most of the college's performances took place, the Cook-DeWitt Center "is much more alive because of the ceiling and acoustics," Pool says. "Everything sounds fuller, the groups (performing) sound larger. It's very alive, but very intimate."

The performance hall has soaring ceilings, skylights and a wall full of picture windows that overlook a wooded ravine. It has a stage, complete with risers and a concert grand piano, in addition to the organ.

It is an ideal setting for smaller ensembles, including choirs and string quartets, Pool says. Student music majors will now have an intimate setting for their recitals.

In addition to musical recitals and performances, the Cook-DeWitt Center will be used for campus ministries services, weddings, music classes, and theatrical events. Offices of the campus ministry also are in the center.

Cook, who wasn't on the golf course when he was approached for funds, was convinced by GVSU President Arend Lubbers that the project was worthwhile.

"Most campuses have a place like that and Grand Valley didn't," Cook says. The school has "young people coming from all walks of life, all different religions. It had three chaplains on campus and no place for them," Cook says. Plus the college needed an auditorium for small gatherings, he says.

The center adds "a very personal building to the campus," Lubbers says. "It's a place dedicated to making the quality of life on our campus superior for our students. . . It's going to be a place of great music making."

Some of that music making is scheduled to take place from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tuesday. At 11 a.m., math and computer science professor Phil Pratt will give an organ recital; at 11:30 a.m., the GVSU Madrigal Ensemble will perform; at noon, the Twisted Mime Company Ensemble will be featured; at 12:30 p.m., "A Sunday Sermon"—a comic monologue will be presented by Roger Ellis, associate professor of communications; at 1 p.m., the GVSU Faculty Woodwind Quintet will play; and at 1:30 p.m., the GVSU Chamber Orchestra will be conducted by Lee Copenhaver, assistant professor of music.

So Marve DeWitt, and his lovely wife Jerene, are committed to their community. As

the above article notes, the DeWitt family is an example of hard working, dedicated folks who take seriously their responsibility to their neighbors—to the folks who helped them achieve their slice of life. The DeWitt story is worth reading, because it not only indicates that a sound work ethic is rewarding, but because it tells that, even when faced with getting his slice, Marve DeWitt, and his family, considered the long-term impact on his community—he allowed the hook of family and community service to influence the future. The story of BilMar, Mr. Turkey, and the Sara Lee Co. is worth a minute of our time and I offer it for my colleagues review:

FAMILY MARKS 50 YEARS AT BILMAR, A FIRM THEY RUN, BUT NO LONGER OWN
(By Nancy Crawley)

BORCULO.—A semi-truck filled with live turkeys overturns on an icy road several miles from BilMar Foods Inc. The news sparks a family debate in BilMar's executive suite.

Jack DeWitt, chief operating officer, and his father, Marve DeWitt, chairman, suspend their interview with a reporter to discuss the routes being taken by trucks rolling in and out of the huge turkey processing plant here.

Many top executives of a \$275 million-per-year business might not get involved in such details. But the DeWitt family that founded BilMar believes in hands-on management—from raising the turkeys to making sure Mr. Turkey hotdogs show up at grocery stores on time.

"People who see me will wonder if I'm all dressed up just for my interview," says Marve DeWitt, 67, who is wearing a coat and tie. "I'm usually dressed for work."

But this interview is special. The DeWitt family is celebrating the 50th birthday of their business in 1988. The chairman has rummaged through the files and found old advertisements, a typewritten history of the company, and step-by-step instructions on how to kill and dress a turkey.

"We should have kept more of these things, but we were too busy," he says, passing them around.

Marve DeWitt and his brother, William DeWitt, 74, raised their first turkeys in 1938 on their parents' farm—the same 160 acres along 96th Avenue four miles north of Zeeland, where the company has its processing plant today. In fact, William DeWitt still lives on the property.

Now, three generations of DeWitts, including Marve's five sons, work at the company. In all, the company has 1,600 employees in Borculo and another 600 around the country.

But after 49 years, the DeWitts no longer own BilMar. Last May, it was sold in a merger with the Chicago-based conglomerate Sara Lee Corp. in hopes that such a big company could help BilMar grow and, in particular, expand Mr. Turkey into a national brand.

When the offer was made, "we called the family together" to talk about it, Marve DeWitt says. What sold them was Sara Lee's other acquisitions.

"They have a history of buying family businesses, like Hillshire Farms and Jimmy Dean sausages. We checked them out and we were told they allow you to run the business," Jack DeWitt recalls.

"We already had plans to expand, we always have. But we'll probably expand a lot faster now," he says. Indeed, the company has grown at a fast clip. In 1976, for example, its sales were \$25 million. In 1987, sales approached \$275 million.

Its Borculo plant covers 14 acres under one roof—"about the size of 13 football fields," the company says. In all, BilMar owns 5,000 acres in Michigan for raising turkeys and grain. It also owns turkey farms and plants in Iowa and Ohio.

Here, the company raises 3.5 million turkeys a year and processes more than 15,000 turkeys a day. Another 3 million gobblers are raised in Iowa and 1 million a year are processed in Ohio.

But 50 years ago, the DeWitt brothers were young men and all they knew about turkeys was their parents had tried to raise a few with little success. "They were always a problem," Marve DeWitt recalls.

Nonetheless, the brothers, then 18 and 24 and looking for a livelihood, bought 17 turkeys in Holland and put themselves in the poultry business.

But the business, then called Bill & Marve's Turkey Farm, was seasonal: they sold most turkeys at Thanksgiving, and only a few at Christmas and Easter. So they grew pickles and sugar beets on the side.

After World War II, the brothers added a hatchery business. "There were once 43 hatcheries in the Zeeland and Holland areas, but now there are only two left. When the chicken business got big, the industry moved South," he says.

It was during the 1960s that the second generation joined the business, including Gary DeWitt, now BilMar's president and chief executive officer, and his brother Don DeWitt, vice president of farms, and Jack DeWitt and William DeWitt Jr. Later would come Merle, Keith and Ray DeWitt.

In 1958, the once-cyclical business moved into year-round production when the company built a U.S.-government-inspected plant so it could ship across the country.

It was a strategic move. In a few years, the government began requiring that companies operate only in government-inspected plants. "There were 25 to 30 processing plants in Michigan in the '50s and early '60s. But a lot of them dropped out" when they had to meet the government's standards, Marve DeWitt recalls. "Now, we're the only one left" in Michigan.

In the 1960s, BilMar moved away from selling whole birds into a new trend coming out of the East, boneless turkey rolls, cold cuts and franks. "It was the start of the era of the convenience food," Jack DeWitt says.

In the 1970s, airlines became big business for BilMar which now sells more than 10 million dinners a year to companies such as United, American, Eastern and Northwestern. Out of Bilmar's kitchens came other dinners for the institutional markets, such as chicken stuffed with wild rice, beef stew and chicken ala king.

BilMar followed the convenience trend with lunch meats and pre-cooked hams and turkeys for the retail market in the '70s. But it wasn't until 1976 that an ad company came up with the character in top hat, white gloves and cane—Mr. Turkey.

"We'd been in retail as little as possible. In institutional sales, we could ask for a higher price because we had a better product and restaurants knew it. But it doesn't work that way in retail which is much more competitive," Jack DeWitt says.

Until Mr. Turkey's debut, BilMar's retail sales were only 10 percent of its sales. Now retail has grown to 40 percent as health-conscious Americans demand more turkey and less red meat. "The doctors did our selling for us," Marve DeWitt chuckles.

Two years ago, BilMar introduced a line of pre-cooked, vacuum-packed turkey, steaks

and beef roasts under the DeWitt's Table Ready Meats label. They have had a slow start and are still in the early marketing stage.

In 1984, disaster struck. On a September night, Marve DeWitt was asleep in his ranch house on the BilMar grounds. A youngster knocked on the door and told him there was a small fire in the plant and did he want to know? He did and he didn't.

That small fire near the frying vats burst into a nightmarish inferno that 150 firefighters from 10 fire departments battled through the night. When it was out, the fire had consumed 90 percent of BilMar's production capacity and left the company crippled with \$35 million in damages.

The devastation was so complete, the company could have closed up and quit, Marve DeWitt says. But it didn't. Within days, BilMar had help from competitors who offered BilMar space for processing. Eventually, BilMar was churning out products in 18 locations from Wichita to Philadelphia.

In six weeks time, construction had started on a new plant. In less than a year, BilMar matched its pre-fire production of 2.3 million pounds of food production a week.

Looking for a silver lining in the catastrophe, Marve DeWitt says in May 1985 that the family viewed the fire as an opportunity to build a better plant. And they did.

Now, with the backing of Sara Lee, the company sees a bright future ahead as Americans keep slicing into more turkey than ever.

"We've had three good years," Marve DeWitt says. "This past year, the industry raised 20 percent more turkeys and we consumed it all—that's a tremendous increase."

So Marve DeWitt is truly an individual, and a part of a family, which is committed to the community and to sharing of itself. And I'm so glad that he's a Republican—because whether he's been hooked into a new arts center for a local college, or has his slice of life from hard work and dedication to his community, he's a straight shooter on the values that we Republicans hold dear and has made that commitment into a lifetime of service to the GOP. This spring the Ottawa County Republican Party will honor Marve for his service. Fittingly, the event will take place in the Cook-DeWitt Center and I am proud to be a part of it. As my colleagues have noted, no one is more deserving, and I am honored to have this opportunity to bring Marve DeWitt, his wife, Jerene, and the story of his service and dedication to their attention.

HONORING JAMES DOOLEY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the week of February 10 is Hospitalized Veterans Week, where we take the time to remember the men and women who have sacrificed so much for their country. It is also the time when we pay tribute to the doctors, nurses, and administrators who dedicate their time and energy to caring for our hospitalized veterans.

One such administrator is James Dooley, the director of the Kingsbridge Veterans Hos-

pital in Bronx, NY. Many of my constituents receive excellent health care at the hospital, mainly because James Dooley strives to operate the finest institution possible. In particular, the hospitalized veterans receive the care and respect they deserve.

Our great Nation is stronger because of the efforts put forth by our veterans, and because of people like James Dooley and his staff who so ably support them.

ARMENIANS IN NAGORNO-KARABAGH

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, the situation for the Armenians in Nagorno-Karabagh has steadily worsened since the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States. In recent weeks, some 25,000 units of the newly organized Azerbaijani national army have massed outside of the Armenian villages and towns of Nagorno-Karabagh and have launched an artillery barrage on the area's capital, Stepanakert. Many Nagorno Armenians have been killed, including a member of Armenia's Parliament, Vigen Shirinyan, who was on an official factfinding tour of the region. These Azerbaijani troops are not just equipped with basic weaponry. They have many sophisticated tanks and munitions that were seized from the retreating Soviet military. The Azerbaijani forces have just acquired a powerful destructive weapon, the grad missile launcher [BM21], which could decimate Nagorno-Karabagh and threatens to dramatically escalate the violence in the region.

This gross asymmetry in arms and military forces in favor of the Azerbaijanis, coupled with the Azeri Defense Ministry's orders to expand their policy of slow strangulation, leaves the Karabagh Armenians more vulnerable each day. They are virtually isolated from the Western World—the region is quite mountainous making access very difficult. Their stories therefore go untold. If nothing is done, many more deaths could occur.

It is time for the world community to come together to end this political, economic, and cultural suppression. The Republic of Armenia and the legislature of the Republic of Mountainous Karabagh have appealed to international leaders and the United Nations for support and assistance. To aid in that goal, I am introducing bipartisan legislation today that urges the President to request for a U.N. peacekeeping force in Nagorno-Karabagh. The United Nations has deployed troops in a successful manner in similar situations, and can help once again by playing a constructive role in bringing peace to this war torn region of the world. My distinguished colleague from Utah, Congressman WAYNE OWENS, has taken an outstanding leadership role on this issue and is joining me as an original cosponsor of the bill. He has also introduced a measure which imposes trade sanctions on Azerbaijan, and I urge my colleagues to support his bill so we can end this unjust persecution of the population of Nagorno-Karabagh.

Mr. Speaker, we do not live in a ideal world, but we must stand up for basic, fundamental human rights and the right of self-determination. I hope my legislation will aid toward restoring these rights to the Armenians living in Nagorno-Karabagh; it could be our only chance.

MSGR. ANDREW J. MCGOWAN HONORED AS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute today to my personal friend, Msgr. Andrew J. McGowan. His name has become synonymous with community service in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Although Monsignor McGowan serves officially as the director of community relations for Mercy Hospital in Scranton, his presence and leadership are felt throughout Pennsylvania. He is an active member of many boards of directors. A short list includes: chair of the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania; Kirby Center for the Performing Arts, Wilkes-Barre; Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania; Committee on Economic Growth; Hanover Bank; Leadership Lackawanna; Scranton Foundation; Northeastern PA Boy Scout Council.

Monsignor McGowan has an interest in almost every facet of our community and there seems to be no boundaries to his depth of knowledge and strength of commitment. He serves on the boards of seven colleges and universities, and eight health care facilities and agencies.

While Monsignor McGowan has dedicated his life to his vocation, his service to his fellow man is ecumenical. This is especially evident this year, as the S.J. Strauss Lodge of the B'nai B'rith honors Monsignor McGowan as their person of the year. I am proud to be a part of this fitting tribute.

If the Monsignor were not the honoree at this distinguished event, he would probably have been asked to be its toastmaster. Famous for his charm and wit, Monsignor McGowan has become the toastmaster general of northeastern Pennsylvania. When an invitation lists him as master of ceremonies, the room is sure to be filled and the event is certain to be a success. There are few personalities who can equal Monsignor McGowan, in fact, he has been known to stop even humorist Mark Russell in this tracks with his keen repartee.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join with the S.J. Strauss Lodge of the B'nai B'rith in honoring this eminent humanitarian. We, in northeastern Pennsylvania, are most fortunate to have Msgr. Andrew J. McGowan among us.

IN HONOR OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with special pleasure that I rise today to commemorate Lithuanian independence. One year ago we commemorated the 73d anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence for Lithuania, and prayed for its realization.

Today, after centuries of struggle, it is heartwarming to know that this proud nation has finally achieved its cherished independence. On September 2, 1991, the United States granted Lithuania full diplomatic recognition, and 4 days later Lithuania's independence was officially recognized by a crumbling Soviet Union.

As we honor this hard-fought Lithuanian independence, I would like to recognize the hard work and dedication of the Lithuanian-American Council of Lake County, IN, and the East Chicago, IN, chapter of the Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc.

In particular, I would like to salute efforts of the officers and directors of these fine organizations: Vincent J. Gumaulauskis, Peter D. Aukse, Casimir Balt, Birute Vilutis, Walter Ruzgas, Reverend Ignatius Urbonas, Aleksas Degutis, Alex Navardauskas, Dan Pauls, Frank Petriles, Brone Tampuskas, Izidorius Tavaras, Joe Neverauskas, Vlades Damasius, Roma Dambuskas, and Sofija Holiusas.

Lithuanian-Americans maintain a strong and vital presence in Northwest Indiana, and these and other individuals have worked tirelessly over the years to keep our hope alive that one day Lithuania would finally achieve the independence it has so long deserved.

I also want to convey my sincere sympathies to the families of those who were killed in last year's bloody crackdown in Vilnius, as well as all those who lost their lives during the course of this noble battle. We now know that their ultimate sacrifice was not in vain.

DRUGSTORE OF ILLICIT DRUGS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Chief Robert Sasso and the entire Central Falls, RI, Police Department, which on February 3 raided the house of Felix Anthony Ovalles. Ovalles had been operating what was described as a virtual drugstore of illicit drugs. What was most appalling was that Ovalles sold and distributed drugs right next to the schoolyard of St. Matthew's-Notre Dame Consolidated School. In fact, students personally witnessed the junkies and the strung-out virtually every day.

Mr. Speaker, the war on drugs continues to be a long and arduous task. It sometimes seems as though the more progress we make in this effort, the more new problems surface.

However frustrating this war is, the Central Falls bust is a bright spot that I did not want to see go unnoticed. In fact, Chief Sasso states that Ovalles' case was the first in which a dealer was dealing in everything from marijuana to cocaine to heroin. Efforts such as that of Central Falls are an encouraging sign that the drug dealers who peddle their poison to our children, breaking up families and communities, had better clean up their act or end up behind bars. I therefore take this opportunity to commend the Central Falls, RI Police Department for their recent success.

RURAL COMMUNITIES HAZARDOUS WASTE INFORMATION ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Rural Communities Hazardous Waste Information Act with my colleagues Mr. SYNAR, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. HORTON. This bill provides our rural citizens with information about how a hazardous waste facility may impact their daily lives before the facility is built. In simple terms, this is called good planning.

Our rural communities are often times unfairly burdened with taking society's waste and are frequently targeted for the location of hazardous waste facilities. Hazardous waste is a serious problem and we must address disposal issues. But how many large hazardous waste facilities are built in the middle of a major urban area?

Yet hazardous waste facilities located in our rural communities often have multiple effects—both potential costs as well as benefits. These facilities impact both the social and economic fabric of the community. The intent of this bill is neither to help nor hinder construction of facilities, but to fully examine the impacts prior to decisions made about construction. It would allow citizens to weigh the risks and benefits and debate these issues based upon sound information.

Few rural communities have the resources and expertise to independently identify and evaluate the effects of such a facility on the community. In addition, many rural communities have difficulty getting information. This bill would simply require that an independent contractor approved by the community and the applicant prepare an impact statement that would analyze social and economic impacts, including but not limited to, impacts on employment, recreational amenities and tourism, emergency preparedness, and transportation systems. The study would be conducted within 1 year and would be taken into account when making a decision on an application for a permit. Citizens would have the opportunity to review and study 45 days prior to a public hearing. The costs of the study would be covered by the permit applicant. I should note that in the process of drafting the bill, staffs of other Members of Congress, waste management associations, and State and local groups were consulted.

I was very surprised to find that there is no requirement like this under current law. This seems very basic. In fact, under current law only public hearings are required. In some cases States already collect this information, but it is not disseminated to the community. What good is a public hearing if the public

doesn't have any sound information that would allow them to allow them to knowledgeably participate?

Why provide rural impact statements for just hazardous waste? I certainly would have no objections to expanding this bill to cover municipal solid waste as well. However, we generate about 270 million tons of hazardous waste as compared to 180 million tons of municipal waste annually. In addition, at this time, Congress is actively addressing issues related to municipal solid waste and there are bills already introduced which would allow local government input into those decisions.

There are very few proposals in Congress addressing local community concerns about hazardous waste issues. At the same time, the fears are greater about construction of hazardous waste facilities. These fears are not unfounded. Everyone is concerned about hazardous waste accidents. By conducting a rural impact statement, the community would know in advance any changes which may be necessary, for example strengthening emergency preparedness systems or road improvements, prior to a decision on facility construction. We need to get these types of issues out in the open.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a copy of the legislation be inserted into the RECORD. I urge my fellow Members to seriously consider this bill and look forward to working with members of the Energy and Commerce Committee to see that the bill is included into RCRA reauthorization. This is a bi-partisan issue. If our rural citizens are to assume more than their fair share of society's waste, then at a minimum they need to be treated fairly. The main purpose of this bill is to provide information. At the very least, this is what we owe rural Americans.